

The Nation

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 988.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

The Week.

THE nomination of Powell Clayton at Chicago for the temporary Chairmanship of the Convention, by a combination of the Blaine and Logan men in the National Committee, is something for which the friends of good government cannot but be sincerely grateful to "the Blaine crowd." Clayton is a disreputable Arkansas carpet-bagger, who was the "pal" of Dorsey in all the operations which disgraced the politics of that State in the evil days between 1865 and 1873. A worse type of the corrupt political adventurer is probably not to be found in the United States. He cannot have been selected for the temporary Chairmanship for any other reason than the belief that he could be relied on for any ruling however shameless or unscrupulous. In selecting him, therefore, the friends of Blaine make one more display of their disregard of the moral sense of the Republican party, and of their readiness to resort to any means whatever in order to secure a nomination for their champion. In fact, we could not have desired a better illustration of the truth of what we have been saying in these columns, during the past three months, as to the nature of what may be called the Blaine influence in politics. It is thoroughly corrupt and corrupting, has been so from the beginning, and must remain so to the end. This open display of it in the very first stage of the proceedings at Chicago is, however, likely to be extremely useful. We believe it will put the friends of other candidates more than ever on their guard. It will satisfy them that no compromise of which Blaine is to be the outcome is open to anybody who cares for the continued existence of the Republican party. It will, moreover, prepare the voters, in this State at least, in case the Blaine tactics should be successful at Chicago, for the imperative and solemn duty of once more punishing successful knavery at whatever cost, by an overwhelming defeat at the polls. Those who buried Folger under the great majority of 1882, on account of the trickery and fraud of his managers at Saratoga, will, we are sure, do as much and more for any Presidential candidate who comes into this State next fall as the product of unscrupulous dexterity.

If any other proof of the indifference of the Blaine managers to public opinion were needed, it would be found in the fact that the leader of his boom in Chicago, and the probable inventor of the Clayton device, is a Star-route contractor. In fact, it is not too much to say that all the really corrupt element in the Republican party is now ranged under the Blaine standard, and is looking eagerly for his nomination. We do not mean to say that it is only this class which desires it, but it is undoubtedly this class which desires it most and is working hardest for it. President Arthur has on his side some of the most prominent enemies of all reform, but it is safe to say that Blaine has all or nearly all

those who, besides disliking reform, expect to make money in any way which comes to hand—out of the Treasury if possible, but if not possible, by some evasion or perversion of the law. Blaine's selection for the mission to Peru, during his short term of office in the State Department, of a man who had been convicted while in high command in the army of bribery, forgery, and false dating of letters for purposes of fraud, is a fair specimen of what we might expect were he armed with the Presidential powers. If he did this in the green tree, what would he not do in the dry?

One of the most amusing, but most characteristic, attempts to put a good face on the Clayton nomination was made by Mr. Carr, of Illinois, who warned the Convention "not to put down a man who carried an empty sleeve," Clayton being a one-armed man. The truth is, however, that Clayton shot his own arm off while out hunting, during the very thick of his Arkansas thievery, and the time he was in the hands of the surgeon was probably the only tolerably innocent period of his political career.

One of the humors of the situation at Chicago is to be found in the appearance on the scene of a delegation of three from Typographical Union No. 6, armed with a large number of copies of the *Boycotter*, a weekly journal of this city devoted mainly to the task of persuading people not to read or advertise in the *New York Tribune*, and to hate and despise Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor. The work does not seem to have been very successful; so now, as a last resource, the Union is making an appeal to the National Convention to "disown Reid," and not to "admire" him, or "heap honors on him." Should the Convention turn a deaf ear to this appeal, 10,000 votes are to be thrown against the Republican candidate in this State next fall, particularly if he should be Reid's candidate. Some of the members of the Convention are said to consider the affair really critical, but they see no way out of it. Reid refuses to compromise, or go to Europe, or stop the publication of his paper. The end, it is said, is not yet.

The Knights of Labor have held a meeting in Chicago to urge the claims of labor on the attention of the Convention. They are apparently not content with the usual platform declarations about labor, or with the usual promise of a tariff which is to satisfy both labor and capital. They want the Convention to go into particulars and declare for an eight-hour law, a law incorporating trades-unions, a law forbidding the employment of minors under fourteen, a law giving the mechanic or laborer a first lien on the product of his labor, a law forbidding the importation of foreign labor under contract, an employer's liability law, and a law establishing a national bureau of statistics, for all of which there is, of course, much to be said. But what they seek more than all else is the repudiation by the

Convention of "the *New York Tribune* and Whitelaw Reid." They demand that the Convention shall in some manner stigmatize the said Reid, and threaten it, if it fails, with the votes of a million of workingmen "throughout the length and breadth of the land." In fact, the Reid problem seems uppermost in the minds of the Knights. At present it looks insoluble. Reid is not a member of the Convention, and refuses to leave Chicago until it suits his convenience, and it would take at least an act of the State Legislature, which is not in session, to get him out of the city. Moreover, the act would probably be unconstitutional, and he would defy it with a *habeas corpus*. Altogether, he seems likely to cloud the future of labor for some little time yet.

The National Republican Convention of 1880 met at Chicago on Wednesday, June 2. On that day Mr. Hoar was elected temporary Chairman, committees were appointed, and credentials were received. On Thursday the permanent organization was completed, and the chair affirmed the right of delegates to vote contrary to the unit rule. On Friday the contested seats occupied the attention of the Convention. On Saturday General Garfield reported the rules, the platform was adopted, and in the evening the candidates for the nomination for President were presented. On Monday 28 ballots were taken without a choice, and on Tuesday General Garfield was nominated on the eighth ballot of that day, or the thirty-sixth ballot of the Convention. On the first ballot Grant received 304, and Blaine 284 votes, with 93 for Sherman, 31 for Washburne, 34 for Edmunds, and 10 for Windom. Grant gained one on the second ballot, one more on the eighth, and two more on the ninth. On the tenth he fell back to 305, on the twelfth to 304, went up to 305 on the thirteenth and to 309 on the fifteenth, returned to 306 on the sixteenth, and varied only one or two votes until the last five ballots, which stood 308, 309, 312, 313, and 306. Blaine started with 284 votes on the first ballot, fell off to 280 on the sixth, recovered to 285 on the thirteenth, fell off to 279, 276, 276, and 275 on the nineteenth to twentieth ballots inclusive, went up to 281 on the twenty-fifth, and on the last five ballots had 270, 276, 275, 57, and 42. Garfield received one vote on the second ballot and did not get more than two until the thirty-fourth. Then he got 17, which grew to 250 on the thirty-fifth ballot, and he was nominated on the thirty-sixth by a vote of 399.

As a devout Presbyterian, Mr. Blaine must have been deeply pained when he saw by the morning newspapers what a tremendous day's work his friends did for him in Chicago on Sunday. They not only created an uproar which drowned everything else in the city, but, in their official accounts of the day's proceedings, they scoffed openly at the Edmunds men for keeping their headquarters closed out of respect to New England Sunday traditions. In the almost innumerable authorita-

tive announcements which have been made during the past few months concerning Mr. Blaine's religious opinions, he has always been pictured as a devout Presbyterian, who passed all the Sundays of his youth in giving instruction in a Sunday-school. This exemplary conduct has been held up as a "bait" for the Presbyterian vote and the Quaker vote in Pennsylvania, and to this constituency as well as to Mr. Blaine himself the news of last Sunday's work will come as a painful shock.

One of Butler's friends explains his plan of Presidential campaign, and the scheme is Butlerish enough to be genuine. He says Butler wants the Anti-Monopoly and the Greenback nominations simply to give him strength as a candidate before the National Democratic Convention; that he will go into the Convention with a large following who will cling to him as long as there is any hope; when his own nomination is seen to be impossible he will use his forces to name the candidate, and thus establish a basis for a claim; that he will then publish a card withdrawing as the candidate of the Anti-Monopoly and Greenback parties, advising them to vote for the Democratic candidates, and will have himself nominated again as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in case Blaine or some other weak man is nominated at Chicago this week.

The "Irish vote" appears to be the subject of more or less speculation at Chicago. Many of the prophets assign it to Mr. Blaine, because his mother was a Catholic, because if he were President he would make things lively for England, and because as an ardent protectionist he is opposed to the admission of British goods to the American markets. The President of the Irish National League when questioned on the subject, however, declined to say more than that "Phil" Sheridan would be a good man to catch the Irish vote. President Arthur, on the other hand, is held by many to be more likely to get it than Blaine, being of Irish descent, while Blaine's descent is Scotch, and being a secret sympathizer with the Irish cause, which Blaine is said not to be. The Arthur men, however, probably do not place too much reliance on this last item, for there is hardly any cause with which Mr. Blaine does not sympathize secretly. He is one of the most successful sympathizers on the continent.

Defaulters and thieving bank officers in all parts of the country are, with much unanimity and heartiness, cursing Grant & Ward for failing and precipitating a panic before they had time to gather in their margins and make good their deficits. But it may be doubted whether the officers of the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh could have saved themselves even in the calmest financial weather. The affairs of this institution are most gloomy, but not peculiar. One report says that the liabilities reach \$2,500,000, and that there is not sufficient money left to pay the fees of the receiver. It is even hinted that criminal proceedings may be instituted by parties who deposited a few dollars in the bank last Friday, the presump-

tion being that the officers knew at that time that the bank must fail. It looks as though this theory might be sustained before a jury, and, while the trial is going on, evidence may be obtained to warrant some sort of prosecution for the balance of the \$2,500,000. Meanwhile it is encouraging to note that "the directors have decided to make a thorough investigation," and that they have put the cashier under police surveillance. More unhappy than the Penn Bank officials is Mr. Bruon, the absconding President of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Bank, who has been arrested at St. Louis in company with a woman not his wife, and whose feelings were outraged by the spectacle of her arrest and imprisonment.

Looking at these numerous betrayals of trust, we are apt to conclude that we have fallen upon exceptionally evil times, and that the world is going to the bad altogether. The truth is that a panic merely uncovers whatever rascality is going on by forcing an immediate settlement of accounts. It proves nothing to the disadvantage of one year or period of time as compared with another. The panics of the past have been equally prolific of suddenly discovered but old-standing frauds. Moreover, in times like these, we are apt to lose sight of the countless array of the honest and faithful who hold our money and property secure at all times, and whose fidelity to their trusts keeps business going and holds society together. Of the hundred or more banks in New York, only four have been victimized by breach of trust, and only one has been actually ruined. Yet every one of the hundred has been exposed to the danger of being disembowelled every day of the year, and many hundreds more of fiduciary institutions and corporations have been all the time at the mercy of somebody. If we strike a balance between the good and the bad, we shall find that the preponderance of the former is so vast and overwhelming, that the latter becomes perfectly insignificant by comparison.

The story told by the Civil-Service Reform Association of Brooklyn about Secretary Chandler's recent doings at the Navy-yard, shows how wise it was for the President not to let him go out to "take the command of his forces" at Chicago. The story is, substantially, that last autumn a veteran of the war who had been put in the place of the chief clerk of the Equipment Department, suspended for irregularities, was ousted to make way for one Biggs, a nominee of "Al" Daggett and "Mike" Dady, the two well-known local politicians; that an efficient messenger was removed without cause to make way for the brother of the President's messenger in Washington; that Mike Dady asked Commander Watson for two places, and was informed that one of them was filled and the other was superfluous; that Mike thereupon remarked that the Secretary said "they might as well have both places," and the places were soon after filled by appointment from Washington; that Commander Watson was relieved from the charge of the Equipment Department, and the Commandant was directed to conduct it without assistance; that when the

Commandant declared that this was impossible, he was informed that he might employ any naval officer except Commander Watson; and that more recently extensive dismissals of civil employees were made to make room for appointments from various wards of the city in which Al and Mike had to "fix" the primaries for the Utica and Chicago Conventions. The light which these things throw on the sincerity of Mr. Arthur's pretensions as a civil-service reformer is very painful. That he should venture at such a crisis in his political fortunes to give Chandler full swing is certainly extraordinary, though it is not so audacious as his allowing him to go to Chicago to represent him would have been.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Bulletin* has taken pains to collate the new Pension Bills now pending in Congress, which have been reported or considered favorably by the committees of the House and Senate, and which will probably pass unless stopped by the indignant protest of the taxpayers. The ingenuity of claim agents, so far from being exhausted by the Arrears Bill of the Hayes Administration, was only stimulated by that vast largess. It appears that bills have already been favorably reported which will take \$150,000,000 out of the treasury in addition to the regular pension appropriation, including arrears already allowed by law. One of these bills proposes to allow arrears for all persons whose names have been put on the pension rolls by special act—that is, those who could not obtain pensions under the laws and regulations of general application, but who had "influence" at Washington. Another "revives and indefinitely extends the notorious Arrears of Pension Act of January 29, 1879. The latter Act applied only to claims filed on or before June 30, 1880. The pending bill proposes to remove this limitation, and to extend the benefits of the Act to all claims filed since June 30, 1880, and to all claims which may hereafter be presented and allowed." It is estimated that this bill, if passed, will add fifty per cent. to the Arrears Bill, and call for \$60,000,000. The most reckless measure of all, and the most dangerous, because it marks a clear departure from all the principles governing pension legislation, is a bill which provides pensions for all soldiers who were confined in Confederate prisons during the war, whether disabled in any manner or not—so that in any future war it would only be necessary to be taken prisoner in order to secure a pension—and also grants pensions to all soldiers who are now in any way disabled or incapacitated for earning a livelihood, whether the disability resulted from military service or not. From this the transition will be easy to pensioning the Home Guards and all those who at some time thought of entering the service, and who were exposed to the danger of being drafted.

The Grand Army of the Republic has been very busy for months past sending petitions to Congress in support of pension, bounty, and back-pay legislation. We have already provided pensions and back pay for everybody who was hurt in any way while in the army. There remain now only two things to do.

One is to pension everybody who ever served in the army, and who has grown older and less active since he left it; the other is to pension everybody who would have liked to serve in the army, but was prevented by physical disability, or the pressure of private business, or who sent a substitute who was killed or has since died. After the public has been familiarized for a while with all this, doubtless a proposal to pension every American citizen, not a criminal, will be received with a certain amount of favor. Much of the existing prejudice against pensioning is due to the fact that in monarchical countries they were in times past bestowed on the privileged few. It would rapidly die out if the pensioning system were, so to speak, democratized, and every citizen got his pension as of right on attaining his twenty-first birthday. Moreover, this is really the only satisfactory way of disposing of the surplus. Every other suggestion would, if adopted, leave somebody out in the cold. This one would give a certain amount of happiness to the humblest individual.

Mr. John C. Eno was brought before the Canadian authorities at Quebec on Monday, and released on account of the insufficiency of the warrant for his arrest. It charged him (under an English statute) with the crime of having stolen money in his possession, but failed, probably from oversight, to add the gist of the offence—that he knew it to be stolen. On his release he was rearrested on a new and correctly drawn warrant. There is some reason to doubt whether Eno has committed any such offence as that charged in the warrant. He has never been charged here with actually stealing money, or with having stolen money put in his hands. On the other hand the code of this State makes a criminal breach of trust such as he is said to have committed "larceny" (Sec. 528), and if he committed larceny in the State of New York, and is found in Canada with the proceeds of his crime in his possession, and the Canadians will punish him for it, it will be a fortunate thing for every bank and trust institution in the United States. The sympathy said to be felt for him in Canada is founded, apparently, on a belief that he is to be kidnapped under pretence of extradition. Nothing could be more unwise than any attempt of the sort; but if he can be punished, notwithstanding the defects in the treaty, by the Canadian courts under Canadian laws, so much the better.

The first day's examination of James D. Fish makes it impossible to look upon him as being in any way an innocent victim of Ward's duplicity. The admissions which he made about his business methods, his profits from the firm of Grant & Ward, and his discounts of his own notes, were sufficient to condemn a man who was under much less suspicion than Mr. Fish has been from the moment of the Marine Bank's failure. He, like all the other men who were receiving their enormous profits from Ward's contracts, never took the trouble to inquire into the real nature of those contracts—what they were for, or how they were obtained, or how they were executed. If a contract was for ten

thousand bushels of corn, Mr. Fish did not even take the trouble of comparing the price alleged to be paid and the profit claimed with the actual price of corn on the Produce Exchange. He took his share of the profits, amounting to \$407,973 within about four years, on an original investment of \$100,000, and asked no impertinent questions except those which he put into his private letter to General Grant.

We presume most newspaper readers will find some difficulty in discovering what was the occurrence at Mr. L. P. Morton's ball in Paris, over which the Paris press and London *Truth* have been making such a fuss. What happened was, apparently, that the Comte de Paris was present, and Mr. Morton asked his permission to introduce a lady to him, instead of asking the lady's permission to introduce him to her, which is what ordinary usage would have required. Somebody seems to have construed this as an offer to the Count, on Mr. Morton's part, of royal honors, and somebody else magnified it into an acknowledgment of the Orleansist monarchy by the American Republic. The Orleans family are watched so closely now in Paris that any little incident that will help, however remotely, to show that their presence is dangerous to the Republic, is eagerly welcomed by a portion of the press.

The proposal of Sir William Harecourt that a large sum of money should be placed at the disposal of the English police, to be used in rewarding informers against the dynamiters, may be a wise one, but its publication can hardly be called judicious. We had always supposed that the British Government had at its disposal plenty of secret-service money, which it could use without announcing the fact in the newspapers. One probable result of the news that there is money to be made by informing, will be that dynamite will be put in all sorts of places by the informers themselves, in order that the police may find it, for it would appear that dynamite may be put almost anywhere without detection. O'Donovan Rossa naturally claims the credit of the latest explosions, and no wonder, seeing how much money they bring him in. If he could get himself denounced more by the English press, or a demand made on the American Government for legislation against him, he would do better still.

In so far as the dynamite policy is intended to affect Irish affairs, there can be little doubt that one of its main objects is to frustrate the attempt at pacification and conciliation which the Gladstone Ministry is making, by disgusting the British public with it. If dynamiters can get the English press to treat them as the representatives of the Irish people, and the explosions as a distinct national refusal to be satisfied with the land laws, they will have carried their first point. There have been signs in one or two of the London papers that they were making some progress in this direction, but nothing serious after all. The majority have been calm and rational. But as a revelation of the extent to which life and property are at the mercy of mis-

creants, in spite of the utmost police vigilance, the explosions are profoundly alarming, and the alarm is spreading through every civilized country.

Mr. Broadhurst, the working class member of the House of Commons, has obtained a heavy majority for a bill introduced by him, making another attempt to permit marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The working-class opinion in favor of the change is, in fact, stronger than that of any other class, as it suffers more from the existing law. The inability of poor men to marry their sisters-in-law often produces immense inconvenience and damage to the children. The Bishop of Lincoln, apropos of this, is amusing the scoffers by his explanation of the meaning of the late prolonged series of bad harvests in England. He says they are intended by Providence, among other things, to warn the public to make no change in the marriage law.

The signs that the excitement about Gordon and the Sudan is largely confined to London society, continue to multiply in England. Mr. W. E. Forster, who made a long and elaborate attack on his old colleagues, in the vote-of-censure debate, and even indulged in some personalities toward Mr. Gladstone, has been hauled over the coals for it in very strong language by the Liberal Four Hundred of Bradford, or, in other words, the managing caucus of his constituency. He defended himself on the ground that he only did it once, and that anyhow he must follow the guidance of his conscience. But then his enemies doubt whether conscience has so much to do with it as personal pique.

The London *Truth* has, apropos of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an amusing illustration of the way the London journals arrive at the conclusion that "the country" is on their side on questions like these. The *Pall Mall* became furiously Jingo in 1879-80. Its editor left it to establish the *St. James's Gazette*. Then it became Liberal under Mr. John Morley, then he left it, and it remained Liberal for a while under his successor, but there has been another change, and it is now Jingo again. Every one of these editors was sure he had the country behind him about foreign politics. The boroughs, however, and the working class voters especially, are evidently disposed to look on the agitation about the Sudan as simply a Tory device for distracting attention from the County Franchise Bill and other domestic questions. The Sudan and Gordon are in fact just now "the bloody shirt" of British politics.

Baron Tennyson and Mr. Matthew Arnold have joined the movement for international authors' copyright, and the American Authors' League will, no doubt, welcome their offer of alliance. The battle, however, will have to be fought out on American ground, and must be lost or won at Washington. English authors' motives are always suspected by a large number of Congressmen, who, on hearing that Tennyson and Arnold are in favor of protecting authors' rights, will only be hugely delighted, and point to the fact as additional evidence of the corrupt designs of all English advocates of copyright.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, May 28, to TUESDAY, June 3, 1884, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE National Republican Convention at Chicago has been the engrossing political topic of the week. The delegates did not arrive in large numbers until Friday and Saturday. Political headquarters for the leading Presidential candidates were then in full operation. The most noise and boasting was made by the Blaine men, a strong delegation having arrived from the Pacific coast with banners, brass bands, and anti-Chinese arguments. The Blaine men were still more elated by rumored splits on Saturday in the Southern delegations which had presumably been solid for Arthur. The National Republican Committee voted on Saturday evening, 31 to 10, in favor of seating the Mahone delegates from Virginia. This vote was subject to the future action of the Convention. The Indiana delegation voted on Sunday 18 for Gresham and 14 for Harrison, and then resolved unanimously to cast the vote of the State for Gresham. This was a serious back-set to the Blaine men, who counted on a number of votes from that State. The Blaine men, however, claimed the following on Monday as probable figures on the first ballot: Blaine 330, Arthur 290. Their serenity was not increased by a meeting of the Edmunds men on Monday, at which about ninety delegates were present. The meeting was attended by all the Vermont, nearly all the Massachusetts delegates, and part of those from New Jersey and New York, including Andrew D. White, Theodore Roosevelt, John I. Gilbert, and George William Curtis, and portions of the Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan delegations. They believed that their numbers would insure them the balance of power in the Convention.

The Republican National Committee voted on Monday afternoon to present Powell Clayton's name for temporary Chairman of the Convention. The ballot stood 27 for Clayton, 13 for Hoar, 2 for Grow, and 2 for Horr. Clayton is an Arkansas carpet-bagger of unsavory reputation, who led his delegation from Arthur to Blaine. The offer of the Chairmanship was supposed to be his reward. George William Curtis was elected Chairman of the New York delegation on Monday.

Clayton's nomination excited great indignation among the Independents and many of the Arthur men. Early on Tuesday morning a scheme was crystallized for running ex-Congressman Lynch, colored, of Mississippi, as an opposition candidate.

At a meeting of the Indiana delegation on Tuesday morning, twenty-nine voted to present Harrison as a candidate, and it was understood that twenty-five of them will surely vote for him. This action created intense excitement, and promised to upset calculations of the Blaine men.

At noon on Tuesday the great hall of the Chicago exhibition, seating more than 8,000, was filled with a vast audience waiting for the opening exercises of the eighth Republican National Convention. The 820 delegates were seated immediately behind the press, who occupied seats next the platform. The rest of the building was given over to spectators. At 12:34 the Chairman of the National Committee announced that the hour having arrived for the meeting of the eighth Republican National Convention, it would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Frank Bristol, of Chicago. Prayer was then offered. When the Chairman announced Powell Clayton for temporary Chairman, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, put in nomination John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and thereupon a debate sprang up which lasted over an hour, when the previous question was demanded and the Convention proceeded to vote. The roll was called and each delegate responded to his name. It took

about two hours to get through the vote. It was very close, and intense excitement prevailed. Lynch was elected by a majority of 42, the vote being Lynch 427, Clayton 385. The nomination was made unanimous.

The election of Lynch revealed the fact that the Arthur, Edmunds, and Sherman forces outnumbered the Blaine, Logan, and part of Hawley's Connecticut vote by 42, and that of the majority party Arthur controlled less than 300 votes. The leaders in the movement which resulted in Lynch's election were Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, representatives of the Independent Young Republicans and of the Edmunds men. On Tuesday evening the indications were that a combination would probably be effected by that wing of the Convention which nominated Lynch on some new candidate. There was a quiet movement for Robert T. Lincoln, supported by good men, and another quiet movement for General Sherman. It is expected that the Committee on Contested Seats will report on Wednesday, a permanent organization be effected, and the presentation of candidates be made. It is not probable that a ballot will be taken on that day.

A committee of one hundred prominent men of this city, appointed under a resolution passed at the Cooper Institute meeting, held on May 20, left on Thursday evening for Chicago, where they will advocate the renomination of President Arthur.

The National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis on Thursday nominated General Butler for President and Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.

The Senate on Thursday disagreed with the House joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, and adopted a resolution appropriating the unexpended balance of the Ohio flood appropriation, about \$40,000.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Hiscock moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing taxes on tobacco and fruit brandy, and allowing the use of alcohol free of tax in the arts and manufactures. The Democrats staved off a vote by adjourning the House. Mr. Hiscock will have the floor when this matter comes up again on the first Monday in July, and the Democrats will have to dodge again or vote on the bill.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill came before the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The amount appropriated is \$20,736,876, being an increase of \$88,190 over the appropriation for the current year, and \$938,626 less than the estimates. A motion to strike out the appropriation for the Civil-Service Commission was defeated. A motion to increase the appropriation for the travelling expenses of the Commission from \$3,000 to \$5,000 was lost.

A Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture on Wednesday reported to the full committee a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the various State Agricultural Colleges. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of those in charge of the experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States.

The Memorial Day services in this city and Brooklyn on Friday were more than usually successful. The chief feature in both cities was a fine military parade. The procession in this city was reviewed by President Arthur and General Hancock; in Brooklyn by Generals Grant and Sheridan. The day was observed with the usual ceremonies throughout the North.

It was discovered on Thursday that J. O. P. Burnside, Superintendent of the Post office Building in Washington and Disbursing Clerk, was short in his accounts to the amount of \$45,000. The Postmaster-General immediately removed him from office, and he was arrested. It has been asserted that Burnside was a frequent investor in the oil syndicates conducted by the broker Levis, who recently absconded, and that he lost heavily in such ventures. The amount of his bond is \$90,000.

J. Nelson Tappan, Chamberlain of the city of New York, on May 22 resigned his office on account of ill-health, to take effect on the appointment of a successor. Mayor Edson on Thursday appointed Henry B. Laidlaw to that position. The Grand Jury recommended the removal of Mr. Tappan on account of the financial entanglements in which he has been recently involved. The resignation was not made public until the day of the Grand Jury presentment.

John C. Eno, the late President of the Second National Bank in this city, was arrested on board a steamer at Quebec on Friday evening, when about to sail for Liverpool. A Pinkerton detective effected the arrest. It is believed that he cannot be extradited, as he is charged with embezzlement, which is not covered by the treaty with Canada.

The affairs of the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., are in a very involved condition. It is now thought that the depositors will not recover more than five per cent. The liabilities are believed to reach \$2,000,000.

D. W. Middleton & Co., bankers of Washington, made an assignment on Saturday. About \$500,000 are involved in the failure.

Three receivers were appointed on Monday in Philadelphia, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and Coal and Iron Companies.

J. Edward Simmons was elected President of the Stock Exchange of this city on Monday, to succeed A. S. Hatch, resigned.

The decrease of the public debt of the United States during the month of May was \$4,763,241 20.

The upper floor of a warehouse in Baltimore filled with cotton collapsed on Friday, burying a number of men. Six of them were killed.

A severe frost on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights damaged the crops in various parts of the country. The losses were especially severe throughout New England.

Charles O'Connor's will bequeaths to the New York Law Institute all the bound volumes in his library marked "My Opinions," and all those marked "My Own Cases," \$20,000 in money, and two silver testimonials. There are no other public bequests.

The Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Kentucky, the senior and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, died on Saturday at his home in this city. He was born in Bristol, R. I., on the 13th of June, 1794, and was graduated from Brown University in 1816. His consecration as Bishop took place in this city, at St. Paul's Chapel, on October 31, 1832.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, ex-Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, one of the pioneers of the express business in this country, and a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died on Saturday.

Gen. Mansfield Lovell, who for a time commanded the Department of the Gulf in the Confederate army, died in this city on Sunday at the age of 62.

Brevet Major-General Henry W. Benham, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, United States army, died in this city on Sunday.

General O. E. Babcock and Levi H. Luckey, with a gentleman from Washington

named Sutter, were drowned on Tuesday off the Florida coast while trying to cross Mosquito Inlet bar in a small boat during a high wind. Both Babcock and Luckey were at one time President Grant's private secretaries, the latter being the former's assistant. General Babcock has been for some time light-house inspector of the fifth district. He was a distinguished officer during the war in the engineer corps, and rose from Second Lieutenant to Brevet Brigadier-General in four years. He was closely associated with General Grant after the war. In 1875 the Grand Jury at St. Louis indicted General Babcock for complicity with the Missouri whiskey ring. He was tried in February, 1876, and was acquitted.

FOREIGN.

The dynamiters were again at work on Friday in London. At 9:20 o'clock in the evening an explosion took place in the basement of the Junior Carlton Club-house, in Pall Mall, by which that part of the building was shattered and four female servants seriously injured. The dynamite was carried down the iron steps leading to the kitchen and cellars. It was placed in the cellar under the pathway, with a lighted fuse attached. The explosion was most destructive on the west side of St. James's Square. The windows in the Duke of Cleveland's house and in the War Office in Pall Mall were shattered. A few seconds later another explosion occurred near by, in front of the Army and Navy Club-house. The lights throughout that building were extinguished and the windows were blown in. The residence of Sir Watkin Wynn, M. P., was seriously damaged by it. At St. James's Theatre, a hundred yards distant, the explosions sounded like two claps of thunder. The audience was seized with alarm, which came near resulting in a panic. They were reassured by shouts bidding every one to sit still, as no harm had been done. Two persons tried to arrest a man who was hurrying along Pall Mall away from the scene of the explosion in St. James's Square. But four men suddenly emerged from a dark corner and released the man, whereupon the whole party hastened away.

An explosion of dynamite occurred outside of the detective office in Scotland Yard fifteen minutes after the two above mentioned. The corner of the building, which was composed of thick brick-work, was blown off to a height of thirty feet. A brougham standing opposite the point of the explosion was wrecked and the coachman injured. A policeman was blown across the yard and was injured. Another explosion in Scotland Yard was averted by the failure of the fuse to burn. Thirteen persons in all were injured by the three explosions, five of them seriously.

At 10:30 o'clock sixteen packets of dynamite, with fuses attached, were found under the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square. They had failed to explode owing to a defective fuse. Had the attempt been successful the loss of property and life would have been very great.

More dynamite packages were found in Scotland Yard on Saturday. It is of the American make known as Atlas powder.

The Paris *République Française* published an article on Monday severely condemning the United States for allowing dynamiters to complete organizations and plan outrages in America. Henri Rochefort, in his Radical paper, *L'Intransigeant*, offered encouragement to the dynamiters. He called the explosions of Friday night the explosion of 600 years of suffering and misery. James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head-centre, now in Paris, regards the explosions as a dastardly outrage. He says no true friend of Ireland had any part in bringing them about.

The Paris *Matin* has published a letter signed by a group of Irishmen who reside in that city, justifying the London outrages. They say they have no other means to combat England. They insist that Ireland is

fighting for independence, and they solicit the sympathy of the French people.

Irish Nationalist meetings were held on Sunday at Mulligan and Newry. The latter meeting had been prohibited, but Messrs Biggar and O'Brien addressed the people as they were leaving the church, advising them to come to terms with the landlords in order to secure their farms.

Mr. Trevelyan has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to enable tenants in Ireland to acquire their holdings from the landlords, assisted by state loans at 3½ per cent. Mr. Parnell is satisfied with the measure, and it will receive the support of the Irish party.

The Governor of Dongola telegraphed on Monday to Cairo that the rebels to the northward of Berber have completely submitted to his authority. The prospects of Kassala are much brighter. The rebels continue their night attacks upon Suakim, but the Egyptian troops are behaving well, and the rebel attacks on Sunday and Monday were repulsed.

Advices from Kassala, dated April 12, report that town to be completely isolated. The 3,000 Egyptian troops of the garrison had no difficulty in keeping the Hakendos away from the city, as they are great cowards. Ammunition was still plentiful, but the food-supply was rapidly running out.

News has reached Cairo that a new black false prophet has appeared before Darfur and defeated El Mahdi's troops. The new Mahdi says that El Mahdi was one of his former derisives. He claims the power of becoming invisible at will. A story is told by the natives that El Mahdi sent soldiers to capture the new prophet; but when the soldiers had surrounded the divan in which he was sitting he suddenly vanished in the air.

The Catholic Bishop of the Sudan arrived at Cairo on Wednesday from the south. He reported that seven Italian priests and four Sisters of Mercy had been massacred at El Obeid, and that three priests were exposed naked to the sun for four days and died.

It was reported on Sunday that Berber had fallen into the hands of the rebels. This was denied on Monday, and it was asserted that the siege had been raised, and that General Gordon was successfully holding his own at Khartoum.

Germany's colonial policy has formed the subject of frequent letters which the Crown Prince Frederick William has been addressing to Prince Bismarck of late. Apropos of this Emperor William has said: "The last great work of my reign is to establish Germany's social policy. Her colonial policy will be the duty and the glory of my son."

Prince Bismarck opposes the pardoning of Krazewski, who was recently convicted at Leipsic of treason, on the ground that when the Polish parties desired to show their sympathies with Germany Krazewski acted as a spy in favor of France. He was playing the double game of a Polish patriot and a Russo-French emissary.

The Berlin papers contain bitter attacks upon England apropos of the action of the Earl of Derby and Earl Granville in ignoring German rights in the Angra Pequena country, Africa.

It is again affirmed that Prince Jerome and Prince Victor have quarrelled, the father having desired the son to take a tour and abandon politics. *Figaro* asserts that the ex-Empress Eugenie has given Prince Victor a liberal income, and has declared that she will leave him the greater part of her fortune, thus acknowledging him as successor to the Prince Imperial.

It is officially announced in Paris that M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador to China, who is now on a special mission at Hué, has telegraphed that the Emperor of Anam has expressed his acceptance of the principle of the proposed treaty with France.

M. Henri Rochefort, the revolutionist and editor of the Paris *Intransigeant*, is making violent editorial attacks on General Grant, charging him with hostility to France during and since the Franco-Prussian war. He also charges that Minister Washburne was the active agent of Bismarck during the siege of Paris, and twice a week sent advices to Emperor William of the condition of affairs in the besieged city.

Comte d'Haussonville, a French statesman and writer, is dead at the age of seventy-five. In early life he was a diplomat, but was driven from public life by the Revolution of 1848. He devoted himself thenceforth to historical and political literature, and published a 'History of the Foreign Policy of the French Government, 1830 to 1848,' in two volumes, in 1850; a 'History of the Annexation of Lorraine to France,' in four volumes, in 1854-9; 'The Roman Church and the First Empire,' in four volumes, in 1868-70. He was elected to the French Academy in 1869, and was made a life Senator in 1878.

It is asserted that the Czar, Czarina, and Czarevitch will soon make a journey into the interior of Russia.

Placards were posted on Wednesday throughout the province of Moscow, warning the Czar that in order to escape his father's fate he should grant a constitutional amnesty to political offenders.

The damage caused by the floods in South-eastern Spain is very great. Four hundred and nine dwellings have been destroyed and 514 injured in the province of Murcia alone.

South African advices state that the Boers have crowned Cetewayo's son Dinizulu King of Zululand. The chiefs Oham and Usibepu have paid him homage.

The Vienna correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois* asserts that there are symptoms of a break up of the triple alliance, that the courts of Berlin and Vienna are not so friendly, and that there are indications of a secret understanding between Russia and Germany, which may possibly be strengthened by a marriage between the Czarevitch and the Princess Sophia Dorothea, granddaughter of the Emperor William.

News has been received that a violent shock of earthquake occurred May 19 on the island of Kishm, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Twelve villages were destroyed, 200 persons killed, and many others injured.

The Newfoundland sealing brig *Confederate*, of Harbor Grace, with a crew of seventy-nine men, was caught in the ice in Notre Dame Bay on April 28, and thrown completely on the floe. On May 20 five of the crew volunteered to travel to the land, distant nearly twenty miles, and report the situation. At imminent peril to their lives and in an exhausted condition they reached Twillingate, boarded the steamer *Heracles*, and arrived at St. Johns on Friday evening. They reported that all provisions except bread were exhausted when they left, and there was no fuel. The ice floe is drifting out to sea and the remainder of the crew, seventy-four men, are in danger of starvation. A powerful steamer was immediately sent to the rescue.

The English Derby on Wednesday resulted in a dead heat between Major F. E. Brace's St. Gatien and Sir John Willoughby's Harvester; time 2 minutes 46 1-5 seconds. The race was not run off, but the stakes were divided.

Lawrence Barrett gave his farewell performance in London on Friday night, in "Yorick's Love." He made a speech returning thanks for kindnesses received in London.

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., died in London on Thursday. He was sixty-nine years of age, and for many years has been prominent in English political and colonial affairs.

THE PRESS AND THE NOMINATIONS.

THE *New York Times* has given notice, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent whether it intends to support the nominee of the Chicago Republican Convention, that it will support him "if he is a man worthy to be President of the United States"; but that "if he shall be a man who personally or politically, in office or out, represents principles or practices which it abhors," it "will watch with great interest the efforts of those responsible for such a nomination to elect their candidate, but can give them no help." We believe that this is the only sound position at any time for a newspaper which professes to be independent, and that it is a position which now more than at any time since the war it behooves independent newspapers to take. Nothing does more to diminish the influence of the press and to enable even knaves to despise its criticisms, than the too common editorial practice of agreeing beforehand, in return for circulation, to eat every dish, however nauseous or injurious, a political convention may prepare. It is of course open to any man to decide for himself that he will, on grounds of public safety or expediency, vote for a candidate who does not come up to his standard either of integrity or capacity, provided he does it in silence, or, if he defends it, defends it on the true ground. A public journal, however, can discharge no duty in silence. Its function is to talk about what men are thinking most about, and above all to furnish its readers with reasons for doing this or leaving that undone. When a nomination is made, it has either to commend or condemn it, and its first duty to its readers is to make its commendation or condemnation sincere and truthful. This it cannot do if it be under any sort of obligation to applaud the action of a party convention under all circumstances. This it must do if its applause is in the long run to be worth much. A journal which is known to be ready to eat its own words, to make black appear white and white black, to recommend in the strongest terms for the highest office this year a man whom it last year described as unfit even for the lowest, cannot render a party much service except as a spreader of news. Its opinions can hardly have any great influence on the fortunes of a canvass. Readers who seek from a newspaper any assistance in forming a judgment on public affairs are generally among the first to be disgusted by undisguised unscrupulousness, tergiversation, or venality.

These considerations are more than ordinarily important just now. In one way or another the graver issues which divided the American people almost from the foundation of the Government have been disposed of. The party organizations remain, but they are separated far more by temperament and traditions than by ideas or aspirations. Almost in spite of itself, almost for want of any more exciting work, the party in power has begun to turn its attention to the improvement of the administrative machinery, to the infusion, in short, of more honesty and capacity and efficiency into the management of public business. This change gives to the character of our

public men, of those who are to give the public service its tone and impulse by standing at its head, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, an importance it has hardly ever had before.

The next President will represent more distinctly than any President who has gone before him the idea that public servants must be competent, honest, and faithful business men, and must stand for the national morality in its highest aspects. The heart of the people is set, as it probably never was before, on having in the White House a simple, sober-minded, clean-handed man, who is above reproach both in his public and private life, who has no antecedents which need disguise or oblivion, and who is not likely to involve the Government in scandals and adventures, or build up his own fortunes on public shame or disaster. We believe the Convention will nominate such a man, but we all know that as conventions are now made up, it may not. The nominating machinery has become so elaborate; the Convention itself has become so large, so cumbersome, so excitable, so exposed to great gusts of passion and panic, that there is a chance—it may be only a chance in a thousand—that it may give us a candidate whom it will be impossible for a great many journals to support without dishonesty and degradation, and impossible for tens of thousands of voters to vote for without sacrificing to party the very things which parties are intended to save. For that chance, however remote, it behooves all honest journalists to be prepared. The *Nation* certainly is prepared for it.

QUESTIONS IN THE ENO CASE.

It seems very doubtful whether it will be possible to hold Eno under the extradition treaty with England. The only plausible ground for an extradition demand thus far mentioned in connection with the case is that he may be surrendered on a charge of "forgery in the third degree." Under the statutes of New York any falsification of accounts by an officer of a corporation, or by any person, with intent to defraud or to conceal any larceny or misappropriation, is forgery in the third degree, punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years (Penal Code, Secs. 515, 525). The treaty with England makes forgery an extraditable offence, and it is now said to be the intention of Eno's captors to test the question whether its provisions cover forgery in the third degree. The difficulty in the case is that a similar point with regard to the crime of burglary seems to have been raised and decided adversely to the claim of extradition in the Lagrave case. Lagrave was extradited from France on a charge of burglary in the third degree, the treaty only providing for extradition in the ordinary case of common-law burglary—i. e., breaking and entering a dwelling-house by night, with felonious intent. When Lagrave was once here, an attempt was made by his creditors to hold him on civil process. He was accordingly arrested, and obliged to give bail. The Court of Appeals decided that this was proper, on grounds which have furnished lawyers ever since with much food for

argument, but not because they thought the original arrest lawful under the treaty. Chief Judge Church declared that an indictment for burglary in the third degree was not within the treaty (*Adriance v. Lagrave*, 59 N. Y., 110). This is because the names of the crimes in extradition treaties mean things, and neither of the contracting parties can, without the consent of the other, by merely local legislation, change the nature and character of the things which are the subjects of the stipulation.

The peculiarity of the law in this State has been, however, that some of the judges have undertaken to lay it down that the prisoner himself cannot raise the question whether he is being tried for a crime different from that for which he was extradited, and not in the treaty. Thus in the Lagrave case Judge Church said that the question was one of good faith between the two governments, and not one for the prisoner to raise on his own behalf. In Caldwell's case (8 Blatchf., 131) Caldwell was extradited from Canada on a charge of forgery, and indicted, tried, and punished for bribing an officer of the United States, which was not an extraditable offence. He raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to try him, and Judge Benedict took the same view of the law as that laid down in the Lagrave case, that the prisoner could not take advantage of the defect. The same view of the subject was taken by the same judge again in *U. S. v. Lawrence*, 13 Blatchf., 295. Other courts, *e. g.*, the Kentucky Court of Appeals, *Com. v. Hawes*, and Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court in California, and we believe one other Federal judge, have taken the ground that the prisoner must be held under the treaty or not at all, and that if any attempt is made to proceed against him for an offence outside the treaty, he can obtain his release.

It will be seen from this that if Eno were actually in New York, it would probably require a good deal of protracted litigation to determine whether the judges here would adhere to the old and (as we believe) the erroneous view laid down in the Lagrave, the Caldwell, and the Lawrence cases, or abandon it in favor of the later view that the jurisdiction of the courts over an extradited prisoner depends wholly upon the treaty.

But Eno is in Canada, and there the English view of the subject presumably prevails. The English Government has steadily maintained for many years that the New York view of the subject, which was taken up and advocated by Mr. Fish in the Winslow correspondence, was wholly wrong, and they would, therefore, like nothing better than an opportunity to refuse the surrender of a notorious criminal like Eno. They have prepared themselves for such a case by the passage of an act, which we believe is in force in Canada, providing that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made "by the law of that state, or by arrangement," that he shall not, "until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender, other than the extradition crime," etc. (Act of 1870, Sec. 3).

It looks therefore as if Eno would escape, and as if the Queen would have the benefit of his presence in her dominions for the remainder of his valuable life. His crimes are just those which are most dangerous to the prosperity of modern commercial communities, and he is just the kind of criminal that the whole Anglo-Saxon race has the least interest in having at large. The case will evidently further demonstrate the immense importance of an enlargement of the list of crimes covered by the Ashburton treaty, so that there may be hereafter as little room as possible for either diplomacy or litigation in such cases.

SAVING THE PENN BANK.

THE story of President Riddle, of the Penn Bank, published on Tuesday, is perhaps the most remarkable of all the various financial statements put forth since the recent tumble in stocks. As in the case of so many other presidents, his own intentions were the very best, and he proved his sincerity by staking his whole fortune on the success or failure of the bank. To quote his own language, "I was wedded to it always. To me my own pleasure was a second thought to its prosperity. I kept all my money there. I bought its stock whenever I could spare the money. I kept everything I had there and even gave up my health to its service." Yet with all this devotion he has not a cent left, the bank is fairly gutted; and the air is thick with charges and counter charges of fraud. What was the trouble? Just what it is in every other case, "collaterals."

The Penn Bank, according to the ex-President, was based on oil. It had a good business and carried a large amount of oil paper or certificates. Sometimes these were up and sometimes they were down. In 1882 oil was high, the bank was safe, and Mr. Riddle, who appears to have been cashier at the time, told the assistant cashier to see that all the oil accounts were "made up," but this apparently was not done. Returning to the bank after a holiday, the President of the bank resigned, and Mr. Riddle was urged to take the place as "one of ease." With foolish good-nature he took it, and found it not a place of ease, but a place of very onerous responsibility, especially as he discovered that his directions as to the oil accounts had not been carried out, and that the loans were \$100,000 or \$200,000 more than the collateral, oil having meantime gone down, as oil will do.

Now we come to the great crisis in the bank's history. What was the President to do? He might have called in the loans, and insisted that the directors should make good whatever losses had occurred. But he had a much deeper plan than this. The trouble was with the collaterals; and the trouble with them was the price of oil. The way out of the scrape was plain. It was to bull oil, so that the price should rise sufficiently to make the collaterals good for the losses. He told the directors that he did not see what was to be done unless he could "by personal exertions get a lot of people to buy oil enough to put the price up." He accordingly went to work with a will, with the usual result.

"Many of the individuals who had received information to buy at low rates sold at high rates and took money to the credit of their own accounts. At the time this oil was bought it was currently circulated at the Exchange that this was only a little pool to make up some bad accounts at the Penn Bank, and this was the case. It was work enough to have attempted to do such an act and try to make this money for these accounts, and particularly so when the price had reached the limit of our intention. That I might keep faith with others I insisted upon all whom I had to do with not selling; but many of the individuals did sell in spite of their promises not to do so."

This is, we believe, what happens in almost all bull pools got up to sustain a falling market, and reveals the weakness of Mr. Riddle's plan for saving the bank. When the end came the bank suspended, tried to resume, failed a second time, and is now in a state of chaos; the President, the Cashier, and the oil broker who helped them to save the bank, are all under arrest.

The curious part of Mr. Riddle's story is that it is published for the purpose of exculpating him, and the public are expected to sympathize with him because he has lost his money in trying to save the bank. "If," he says, "the loss of all the money I had, the labor of a life, the loss of a health never robust at the best, is proof of wrongdoing on my part, then am I guilty of wrongdoing." No one would undertake to prove a bank president guilty of wrongdoing on the strength of such facts as these. The view of such transactions taken by those who think they are very wicked and dangerous is, we believe, this: In the first place, Mr. Riddle's money being all in the bank, his most obvious motive was not his alleged desire to save the bank, but his determination to save himself. To save himself he engaged in transactions which every bank officer knows to be wrong. Failing in his scheme, he makes up a long story in which he figures as benefactor and intending saviour of the bank. It is not by bulling oil or stock that the business of banking is carried on, and it is out of the question to conceive of any bank in which an honest president would resort to such a device out of a mere desire to bring the bank out all right. Consequently, to the cynical or worldly-minded (and most depositors are in this frame of mind just now) what Mr. Riddle calls the attempt to save the bank, looks like the act of a gambler masquerading as a banker, and his "statement" the production of a hypocrite.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A YEAR has elapsed since Alexander III. was solemnly crowned as Emperor of all the Russias in Moscow. In a certain sense this year has been the most successful of the three which he has spent on the throne. In the deadly duel between autocracy and the Nihilists, autocracy has decidedly had the upper hand. Its foes have succeeded in striking only one heavy blow during the year, slaying the chief of the gendarmerie, Lieutenant Colonel Sudeikin, and baffling all attempts to seize the assassins. A Siberian Governor also fell a victim of their vengeance. But their repeated threats directed against the Czar himself and the leading members of his Cabinet, though proclaimed with awful earnestness in the official organ of

Nihilism, have proved *brutum fulmen*, while the Government has been again and again filling its horrible prisons with real or presumed conspirators, and emptying them only to send the inmates to Siberia. The number of the deported is immense, and new monster trials are announced. Nihilist conspirators are everywhere—in the schools, in the army, in the navy, in the surroundings of the court, but the secret police, treason in their own ranks, and the numberless accidents which generally foil plotting combinations, have been too strong for them. With all their fanaticism and martyrlike determination, and with all the skill acquired in a decade of secret warfare, they have of late been even more impotent than the Irish avengers in their blind and coarser fury. Whether the serious accident which befell the Czar while returning from a hunt about the beginning of this year, was owing to an attempt on his life or not, has not become definitely known, but he has shown considerable freedom in his movements between Gatchina and St. Petersburg, during a visit to Copenhagen, at the celebration of the Crown Prince's coming of age (at sixteen), and on other occasions. Domestic animosities and suspicions have been smoothed away, and even Grand Duke Constantine Constantino-vitch, a corrupt father's more corrupt son, has been restored to grace.

In its doings abroad the Czar's Government has, on the whole, been decidedly successful during the year. It is only in the Balkan Peninsula that its diplomacy, there mismanaged by over-zealous and indiscreet tools like the envoy Yenin and Generals Soboleff and Kaulbars, has suffered a reverse. M. Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, took the defeat with tolerably good grace, and by so doing considerably blunted its effect. In the heart of the Continent the same statesman succeeded in ending the painful situation into which the indiscretions of Skobelev and other Pan Slavists had forced Russia, while Prince Bismarck was strengthening and vastly extending his "peace coalition." Russia herself, though the coalition was mainly formed against her ambitious designs and pro-Gallic proclivities, may now be said to have been admitted to it, and it thus really means peace, durable peace, perhaps—in spite of the unnaturalness of a combination which unites in one fold two Powers as antagonistic and as dangerous to each other as are the Empire of the Czar and Austria-Hungary. All danger of a speedy collision being over in Europe, and England finding herself inextricably entangled in the Nile countries, Russian diplomacy availed itself of the favor of the moment to make another rapid advance in Central Asia. The seizure of Merv, a prey long coveted and long jealously watched by the British, was executed with a precision and a firmness of grasp of which St. Petersburg and Tashkend may be proud. There was more in it than revenge for Beaconsfield's Cyprus coup. After Merv, Herat is the expectation of the Moscow chauvinists, and the dread of the Anglo-Indian Russophobists. Sarakhs, which lies between, is considered to be already virtually in Russian possession. A brilliantly achieved new loan offers means for fresh enterprises.

More closely regarded, however, the affairs

of Russia, at the beginning of the fourth year of Alexander III.'s reign, are far from wearing a bright aspect. The warfare against the Nihilists has not been brought to a close, either by their submission or by crushing defeats; it is still to be continued with the old fury and with uncertain success. The spirit of disaffection may have lost something of its wild intensity, but it is apparently spreading. And to prevent its spread the Government, besides using merciless repression, has done absolutely nothing. Not a single important measure of reform has been enacted, not a single step in the direction of freedom taken. Every liberal utterance—whether the voice of a provincial assembly (*zemstvo*) or of leading public men, like that of the late Mayor of Moscow, has been violently or contemptuously silenced. The schools, purged and circumscribed, continue to be hotbeds of hostility to the reigning system, students and teachers being equally infected. Fifteen million Christian dissenters are still looking in vain for the removal of their grievous disabilities. The Jews continue to be oppressed by the Government and hunted by mobs. Moslem agitation is rife in the Caucasus. Poland is subjected to new rigors of denationalization. And, what is worse than all, fresh evidences of unbridled corruption or flagrant faithlessness in every sphere of the public service are daily coming to light. "All the employees of the Baku Railway have been arrested on the charge of collusion with Nihilists" is the latest piece of news.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL AND COLONIAL SCHEMES.

BERLIN, May 18.

THE telegraph will have informed you that to-day week the bill for the prolongation of the exceptional law against the Social Democrats was passed by a majority of thirty-two, viz.: 189 yeas to 157 nays. Since the Conservatives and National Liberals were unanimous in their policy of favoring the measure, and since those members of the Centre who belong to the landed aristocracy had joined them, the question was only how large the majority would be. This was increased by some twenty-five Liberals, who apprehended that with such a war cry as that raised by Bismarck the dissolution of the Reichstag would lead to a heavy loss of seats on their side, that higher interests were at stake than a mere party triumph, and that the right course in this instance was to defeat Bismarck with his own weapons. For this reason the Mayor of our city, Mr. von Forckenbeck, a truly Liberal deputy, voted with the majority, and about seventy followed his example.

It is true, Bismarck has attained his end in his warfare against the Reichstag so far as he has succeeded in demoralizing it and in lowering it in the eyes of the people, but his victory is of no practical consequence. Things will go on as they did before: the Social Democrats will be patronized and called out when an attack on the "bourgeois" and the government of the large cities is planned; they will, however, be kept back and suppressed when the existence of the so-called conservative classes is threatened. The old Emperor can no longer be frightened by the insinuation that his life is endangered by the attempts of Social Democrats, backed by the German Liberal party.

I have never seen a more reckless demagogue than the Chancellor. He plays with the fire

which must some day consume his own house, and for temporary results sacrifices all other considerations. If the whole socialistic movement had been left to itself it would never have assumed such large proportions, and the ordinary course of justice, if properly administered, would have sufficed to suppress any act of violence or rude passion. But now these men have, so to say, been artificially raised into importance, and trained to imagine that the welfare and prosperity of the country depend on their conduct. They consequently act as if they had to manage our public affairs. Can it be otherwise when Bismarck, in defending his home policy, solemnly declares that every German citizen has an inalienable natural right to employment (*Recht auf Arbeit—droit du travail*)? Can there be a greater satire on the conservative principle which forms the existing basis of society than the proclamation of a so-called revolutionary principle, which must uproot the groundwork of the whole social fabric, and lead to utter ruin? And our squires and squireens, our landed and financial aristocracy, who more than once have been threatened that the next revolution would not stop before their castles and palaces, heartily applaud their master's socialistic utopias as if they would be expressly benefited by them. It was the same right of employment, as you will remember, which in April, 1793, was first proclaimed by Robespierre, then adopted by Babeuf and his followers, to reappear again in Paris in 1848, when the Provisional Republican Government, at the impetuous demands of the workmen, was compelled to carry it into execution. It is notorious with how little success the so-called *Ateliers nationaux* tried to realize the idea: how hundreds of thousands of workmen were suddenly thrown out of employment when the French Republic became tired of them—that is, as soon as the unproductiveness of these ateliers became manifest; and how, finally, the insurrection of June, 1848, gave the finishing stroke to that measure. Bismarck in his speech, of course, did not mention the origin of his new creed, but referred to the Prussian civil law (*Landrecht*) which, as he interprets it, binds the Government to provide for the subsistence of every man who cannot find work, or is too weak to perform it. The legal article in question, however, only means to institute poor-houses, and to give board and shelter to paupers.

The Chancellor argued that a German general law, frankly acknowledging the right of each citizen to employment, would take the wind out of the sails of the Liberals and Social Democrats, whose objects and alleged pernicious influence he treats as quite identical. The latter, he explained, would be paralyzed in their most powerful attacks on the Government; and the former, by the decrease of sheriffs' levies and executions, would lose a standing weapon of agitation. Bismarck, therefore, wound up his remarks with an appeal to the country not to elect any more Liberals, against whom he felt bound to fight to the last gasp, as their mere existence was irreconcilable with monarchical institutions. On the whole, his speech is worth reading. It abounds in sharp and unjust criticisms, historical comparisons, and views, in demagogical innuendoes, wilful and unintentional distortions of truth, bitter sarcasms and badly-concealed anger against his opponents. The only thing which is new in it is the fact, hitherto unknown, that immediately after the assassination of Czar Alexander of Russia, Emperor William wrote an autograph letter to his Chancellor for the purpose of concerting international measures against murderous attempts with dynamite, blasting powder, and other like processes. The plan was frustrated by England, which posi-

tively refused to join in it only a few days before the Phoenix Park assassinations took place in Dublin.

The Reichstag has adjourned for an indefinite period, as all its work was disposed of that could be. Several bills are, however, still pending in special committees, and probably will not be reported before the middle of June. Whether they will be passed during the present session, in accordance with the Chancellor's wishes, is very doubtful. In my opinion, no result will be reached, at least in the case of those which are characterized as the most important, viz.: the bill against shareholders and corporations, and that in relation to accident-insurance companies. Meanwhile, some new bills have been prepared which look to the support of our shipping and manufacturing interests. First, a new colonial bank is proposed, with a capital of some fifty millions of marks (about twelve millions of dollars), for the purpose not only of assisting our exporters by advances on their shipments, but also of making Berlin a financial world's centre, which can be drawn on in marks and compete with English pounds. As far as I am able to judge, such measures are not determined by German statutes, but obey the law of trade, and depend on a great many circumstances over which we have no control. Merchants of middling ability know that much better than I do, and can appreciate that London cannot so easily be superseded in its monopoly. The second measure is the creation of two new German steamship lines, with a yearly subsidy of about a million of dollars for a period of fifteen years. One of these lines is to ply between Germany and eastern Asia, and the other between Germany and Australia. Hitherto our shipping merchants and companies—to their honor be it said—have kept free from state support and refused all offers made to them. This time, however, the largest, best-managed, and best-conducted German steamship company—the North-German Lloyd—wants to have a hand in the pie. It could not resist the temptation of being supported by the Government, and of asking a consideration of two to four millions a year.

According to the plan submitted to the Bundesrath, which, as Bismarck's obedient tool, unanimously passed it without loss of time, the imperial Postmaster-General is to institute and control the proposed enterprise. Mr. Stephan is an excellent officer, and will do what he can to make it pay; but Bavaria and Württemberg, having reserved to themselves all postal rights, and consequently not contributing a cent toward defraying the common German Post-office expenses, will be free of any contribution, and gain post-office accommodations without footing the bill. In this way majorities are manufactured! Our communications with eastern Asia and Australia have until now been quite sufficient. The Hamburg lines of steamers are perfectly competent to do all the freight business. Our trade with these countries is still small. In order to freight their steamers fully in going out, they have to call at London, Antwerp, and Lisbon, and must often wait nearly a week before obtaining a full load. By competition with the Government they will lose heavily, if they are not driven out of the market. The postal service has thus far been attended to by English and French steamers via Suez, and they have never been complained of. It would, therefore, be a lavish expenditure of money if we should pay four millions a year in order to have a probably quicker and independent mail line for a few dozen German firms in the East. The game is not worth the candle. I apprehend, nevertheless, that the bill will obtain a majority. There is at present a vague and obscure notion

in the German mind that we must have colonies, and keep the emigrated Germans in constant contact with the mother country. So-called colonization societies are springing up like mushrooms; some 20,000 unsophisticated Germans pay three or even six marks a year to have a colony of their own, and so turn the tide of emigration away from the United States. The most ludicrous schemes are floated, that will not bear the least scrutiny. The enthusiasm among the smaller manufacturers for the new colonial bank is quite wild. They manifestly imagine that if it be established they will obtain money more easily and cheaply.

Let me, in conclusion, report a very gratifying fact. Dr. Robert Koch, the celebrated physician, has safely returned from his trip to Egypt and India, where he discovered and examined the bacilli which transport the virus of the cholera. It was a scientific conquest, undertaken with great danger and hardship to himself, but beneficent to humanity at large. Koch was of course wine and dined by his colleagues and friends; but the Government, too, was not behind in acknowledging his great merits. Apart from the crosses with which he was decorated, as if he had distinguished himself in battle before the enemy, the Government asked for Koch the more substantial reward of 100,000 marks, and for his followers of 35,000 in all. The Reichstag of course passed the bill unanimously, in the shortest possible time, and without debate. +++

Correspondence.

THE ELECTION OF ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of the 29th inst. you say: "The action of the Democratic majority in Congress on Thursday, in voting to admit a contestant to a seat to which on the previous day they had voted that he had no right, was a very scandalous performance."

These remarks have reference to the English vs. Peelle contested election case, and clearly imply that the *same* Democrats who voted against English one day voted for him the next; and also imply, when read in connection with the closing sentence of the paragraph from which they are taken, that the Democrats of the House voted for Peelle one day and for English the next. This would, indeed, have been "a very scandalous performance."

Is it possible, however, that the writer of the paragraph referred to really believed the facts to have been such as he intended his readers to suppose them to have been? Did he not know that *not one* Democrat who voted for Peelle one day voted for English the next? If he did not know this, why was he wilfully ignorant of facts so easy to ascertain? It will be a painful surprise to many who, irrespective of party, have admired the candor and fairness of the *Nation* in the discussion of political questions, to find that in this Presidential election year it can descend to the level of its "esteemed contemporaries," and be guilty of what they cannot but regard as "a very scandalous performance."

Very respectfully, G. W. DARGAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1884.

CIVILIZING AGENCIES IN KENTUCKY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your remark in last week's issue, that "the tenacity with which traditions of savagery hold their own in States like Kentucky, in spite of the church, the press, and the railroads, is a curious subject which it would take Herbert

Spencer to investigate," suggests inquiries regarding the potency of these and other agencies in neutralizing such traditions, or in any manner producing social changes. As Mr. Spencer may not be able to give his attention to the study of social phenomena in Kentucky, it is desirable to have observers upon our own soil.

The church in Kentucky doubtless helps, as it does everywhere, to keep up the struggle against evil, and does much to prevent society from becoming worse than it is. No statistics can indicate the power or value of the wholesome influences exerted by religion, but there are in all communities many persons who are not in any considerable degree affected by these forces.

The area of Kentucky is about 40,400 square miles. The population in 1860 was 1,155,484, and there were 570 miles of railroad, or one mile of railroad for seventy-one square miles of area, and for 2,027 inhabitants. In 1880 the population was 1,648,690, and there were 1,807 miles of railroad, or one mile of railroad for twenty-two square miles of area and for 912 inhabitants. In 1860 there were seventy-seven periodicals of all kinds in the State, and last year there were 208. It appears to me doubtful whether there has been time for either the press or the railroads to exert an appreciable influence upon Kentucky traditions of any kind. Is there evidence that either of these agencies has anywhere extirpated or modified traditions of similar character or vitality? Railroads may produce such an effect if they bring into any region enough people with new traditions to form a new community, especially if they carry away and disperse in other lands a large proportion of the inhabitants holding the old traditions. Such traditions have often been modified and displaced by great wars, pestilences, famines, and tribal emigration.

I think the influences connected with business are sure to destroy these and all other distinctive Kentucky traditions. Whatever is gained, some things will be lost. There will be fewer homicides of the kind referred to; there will be less courage and less truthfulness in the new types of character than in the old. Social vitality or enjoyment, and the sense of personal honor, will decline, and avarice will in increased degree control social and public life. I think the good people in the State of Kentucky are as good as can be found anywhere, and as numerous in proportion to the whole population. Personal quarrels are more homicidal than in New England. The degradation of a blow and of an accusation of falsehood is intolerable to Kentuckians, while here it is often but slightly felt. The new business civilization is likely to develop its own type of homicide. Whether Kentucky or another part of our country is the more desirable as a home, is a question which people of different tastes will naturally answer differently. Judge Reid's martyrdom is a very sad one. It may help to develop a stronger feeling against such brutality as produced it. The method of social growth by martyrdom is costly and seems clumsy and wasteful, but, apparently, it has always been necessary.—I am, very truly yours,
J. B. HARRISON.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H., May 29, 1884.

THE ABUSE OF BANK PROXIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Recent events have so emphasized attention to the checks and safeguards provided by the National Banking Law, that I venture very briefly to point out what I think is one of its most serious defects.

I allude to the fact that no provision of the law opposes the use on the part of bank officers at annual elections of perpetual proxies—a cus-

tom prevailing very extensively, and, I believe, almost universally. I am myself conversant with cases where proxies of sixteen years' standing, carelessly given, are still annually used at elections without the knowledge of the maker; and I know of one case where a general proxy was used for a number of years, then laid aside for two years, during which the maker ceased to be a stockholder, and then again used on the maker's name again appearing on the stock list.

I am not unmindful of the readiness with which proxies are given to those in control; but there is a conservative influence in the very fact of an annual application to the stockholder for an expression of confidence and approval. The want of confidence will often be expressed, not so much by affirmative and organized opposition as by the withholding of proxies; and this in itself calls attention to the fact, and works silently the remedy. I speak from some extended experience in corporate administration, and find but one expression on the part of prudent men as to the value of a provision in the banking law which would limit the use of a proxy to a period of sixty days succeeding its date.

Perhaps if such a provision were embraced in our railway laws, we should have less of underhanded leases, consolidations, and land issues than we have been accustomed to have. L.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1884.

"I ALLOW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your reference in the note on the 'Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases' (No. 987, p. 489) to the use of the word *allow* reminds me of a peculiar use of the same word in some parts of Ohio, notably in Hardin County, where I spent a few weeks in 1862. It was almost universally used instead of *intend*; thus, "I *allow* to go home to-morrow." A little girl watching her brother dawdling over some work in the garden, warned him of paternal intentions in these words: "Pap 'lows to whip yê if yê don't pitch in." If the little girl had lived in Maine she would perhaps have expressed herself thus: "Father is goin' to give you a good lickin' if yê don't work smart." The word *smart* would be reserved by the Hardin County people for the combination *right smart*, and one might hear a farmer boast of raising "right smart of oats."

CHAS. G. ATKINS.

BUCKSNOT, ME., May 29, 1884.

Notes.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY publish this month 'Lal,' a novel with a tendency, as the Germans say, by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

Funk & Wagnalls have in press 'Pastoral Theology,' by Professor James M. Hoppin; and a popular 'Life of Wycliffe,' by John Laird Wilson.

S. W. Green's Son announces for early publication 'The Evolution of a Life,' being the memoirs of Major Seth Eyland, sometime Captain of the First New York Mounted Rifles.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have pearly ready 'The Labor Value Fallacy,' a discussion of Socialism and of Henry George's Theories, by M. L. Scudder, jr.; and 'The Times of Alchemy,' the sixth and concluding volume of the "Surgeon's Stories."

The Olmstead collection of Joel Barlow's literary remains, described at length in the *Evening Post* last winter, has come into the possession of Mr. Charles Burr Todd, and will be incorporated in a life of the poet on which he has been engaged for several years. The work will probably be published next winter.

Cassell & Co. are the publishers of 'Greater London,' by Edward Walford. The first volume is in all respects conformed to the series of 'Old and New London,' and those who are familiar with the latter work can form a very just idea of the present. The literary quality of Mr. Walford's writing is not remarkable, and it would be tiresome to read these chapters continuously, so crowded are they with facts and so little alluring in style. As a book of reference which may be agreeably consulted on occasion, this antiquarian and topographic survey of the outer zone of the Metropolitan Police District—the part of London not yet solidly built over with brick and mortar—is to be commended, especially to the owner of 'Old and New London.' One sojourning in the British metropolis for a few months would also find 'Greater London' a valuable upper-grade guide to places of interest. The illustrations are numerous, and many are from old designs and prints; but the engraving even of those which represent existing scenes has a crudeness that speaks of a bygone age, and not a few must have done service in other publications for many years.

The same publishers send us their new 'Illustrated Guide to Paris,' a handy volume in which the dictionary plan is successfully combined with general discourse of a practical kind. Full attention is given to the various routes from England, and several short excursions in and about the city are described for the benefit of tourists pressed for time. There are woodcuts, plans, etc., and a folding map which indicates the main features of Paris; it would have been well also to insert a number of maps occupying a page, to show on a large scale the more important sections. The index is sufficient if not generous.

Mr. Walton Van Loan, Catskill, N. Y., has issued a very pretty and helpful 'Bird's-eye View of the Mountain Resorts of New York State,' in which the lakes and rivers stand out in white from a drab ground. The view embraces the Thousand Islands, Ottawa, and Montreal on the north.

Root & Tinker send us a lithographic portrait of Col. Richard M. Hoe, which makes one of their series of "Men of Mark." Without being a work of art, this appears to us to be a very satisfactory likeness.

The eighth volume of Gardiner's 'History of England,' revised edition, contains the years 1635 to 1639, ending with the troubles in Scotland which preceded the Bishop's War. The two most important subjects treated in this volume are Wentworth's government of Ireland, and the Ship-money controversy. In regard to the Irish question, we have the sagacious remark (p. 65) that Wentworth's "life work was contention, not so much for the Royal authority as for the supremacy of intellect," and yet, he adds, "if Wentworth saw things to which the Irish people were blind, they too, in their turn, saw things to which he was blind, with all his wisdom." The chapter upon "The Constitutional Opposition" (chap. 84) contains the conclusion of the Ship-money affair. The tax was a necessary one, he holds, and the money was honestly devoted to the purposes for which it was raised; but it was levied in a way which was subversive of the liberties of the country, and this for the reason that Charles dared not summon a Parliament. To do this "would be to endanger the success of his ecclesiastical policy, and he had no mind to run the risk" (p. 269). This volume contains no material alterations, except that it begins with a chapter (Ireland under St. John and Falkland) which is expanded out of a few pages in the earlier edition.

A privately printed monograph on the medals of Giovanni Cavino, by Richard Hoe Lawrence,

is an exhaustive study of one of the best sixteenth-century imitations of ancient coinage, and is sound testimony of the growth of specialistic culture of the arts among our men of leisure and means. Studies like this have a peculiar value as leading to a larger and more human interest in the bewitching study of numismatics than that of classical coinage in general would develop, fascinating as it is; and this monograph does Mr. Lawrence great credit.

In 1825 Angelo Mai, the celebrated philologist, published his catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library. Since then, untidily, the work of cataloguing has been suspended. Under the pontificate of Leo XIII. a new state of things has prevailed, and by this Pope's direction, as a part of his liberal plan of opening the treasures of the Vatican to scholars, the cataloguing has been resumed, and it is announced that the Greek and Latin manuscripts are in great part catalogued, and that two volumes devoted to the Palatine Greek and Palatine Latin will be published in a short time.

The first annual report of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania has just been published. It appears that detailed courses have been offered during the past year in the political and constitutional history of the United States, in theoretical and applied political economy, in public finance and administration, and in mercantile law and practice. Special attention has been paid to the practical questions of American finance—national, State, and municipal—and of American administration. It is interesting to note that the senior class, though small, is made up entirely of college graduates. It includes four graduates of the University of Pennsylvania (one having graduated in 1871 and being at present a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania), and one graduate of the University of Tokio, Japan. Of this class, one intends to devote himself to politics, one to journalism, and one to the civil service of Japan, while two are undecided as to their future careers. Dr. E. J. James, Professor of Public Finance and Administration, is engaged in preparing an elaborate work on 'Taxation and Other Sources of Public Revenue,' which is expected to appear before the close of the year.

— In view of the positions taken by Professor Adams in the *Contemporary Review*, and by Professor Rogers in the *North American*, on the subject of international obligations for the suppression of dynamite plots, it is interesting to observe the facts in regard to the traditional policy of England as given in the second volume of M. Paul Bernard's work on Extradition—a work of so much importance that it was last year crowned by the French Academy. This author shows with what consistency England has adhered to the doctrine formulated by Palmerston in 1853, that "England has never undertaken to provide for the internal security of other nations." The apparent exceptions to this rule appear to have occurred either from reasons of friendly comity or from political reasons, and not from any acknowledged international obligations. The obligation, for example, to prevent enlistment in an army of a foreign Power with which England may be at peace, is regarded as a municipal rather than an international obligation. The doctrine of Bynkerschoek, "that the common law of nations does not impose upon a neutral state any obligation to prohibit the agents of a foreign Power which is at war with another foreign Power from enlisting men within its territory," is the international doctrine accepted by the English Government. At the same time it is held, in accordance with the same eminent authority, that "a neutral state

has a right, if it thinks fit, to prohibit such raising of men for warlike purposes." In the exercise of this right England passed her Foreign Enlistment Act, and theoretically the Government tries to prohibit such enlistments. But her efforts are theoretical only. In 1860 Lord John Russell declared in the House of Commons that, at the moment when he was speaking, recruiting was going on in one part of London for Garibaldi against the Pope, and in another part for the Pope against Garibaldi. And yet the Government held that in this failure to enforce the law there was no infraction of international obligations, but simply, if we may so express it, something like a failure to enforce a Maine Liquor Law, in regard to which no foreign Power had any right to complain. The same view is held in regard to the extradition of conspirators, and in regard to the punishment of persons engaged in plottings against the people of a friendly Power. England has sometimes arrested and brought persons accused of such conspiracy to trial, but far more frequently the Government has declined to do so. But the question whether such arrests should or should not be made has been settled on national and political rather than on international grounds.

— M. Bernard (ii., 292-5) gives a very interesting and suggestive array of instances in proof of England's traditional attitude. In June, 1852, the police of Paris discovered a factory that was devoted to the making of infernal machinery for a general carnage in the following August. The correspondence that was seized showed that the inspiration came from London, and that the chief conspirator had been sent out by the "Democratic Committee," of which Ledru Rollin and Mazzini were the chiefs. In 1854 Magen received asylum at London. In the same year Déron, the instigator of a plot to blow up a train on the Northern Railway in France, found safe refuge in the English capital. A still more notable case was that of Pianori, who was condemned for having fired two shots point blank at the Emperor, but who succeeded in escaping to London, where he received hospitality, and was rewarded for his daring by Mazzini. The "Democratic Committee" caused a medal to be struck in honor of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor in the Champs Élysées, and, in a public meeting held to consider the event, orators commended the assault and deplored the death of the assassin as a martyr. When the police got wind of the plot concocted by Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartolotti, the assassins sought and found a safe retreat in the great northern asylum. The notorious Pyat, just before the attempt of Orsini, hurled his warning defiance at the Emperor from London. In that "Manifesto of Assassination" he said: "In spite of all your precautions, in spite of your Chinese walls, your ports of entry, and your sanitary cordons, we shall come into your streets and shall appear before your eyes. You know that it is from London that we issue our thunderbolts and our water-spouts. Yes, the instigators of your woes live in England. England is the guilty one, the receiver of stolen goods, who at once protects us and goads us on." After the affair of the Rue Lepelletier, in which ten persons were killed and a hundred and fifty-six wounded, this same devil's advocate published a "Letter to Parliament and the Press" in glorification of such infernal methods. Another orator called out, "When will some heroic hand close the bloody account? Is it not time to avenge the dead and save the living? When a man raises himself above public justice he ought to fall before private vengeance." Even in 1871, when several of the Communists who had committed indiscriminate murder and arson succeeded in escaping to London, the Eng-

lish Government refused to depart from the line of conduct they had hitherto followed. Again and again the French Government, while admitting the right of political asylum, asked whether the English Ministers did not confound political crimes with violations of moral obligations that are universally binding. The answer was invariably either a denial or an evasion. In the light of these facts, as given by M. Bernard, we can hardly fail to appreciate the remark of the *Saturday Review* for April 19, when it says: "Nothing can be more natural than the wish generally felt here to see the agitators crushed, but it shows a certain want of imagination to suppose that the American Government is likely to undertake the task. To make the proposal would indeed be simply asking it to do what we have steadily refused to do ourselves." The same paper, after referring to the encouraging shelter given to Mazzini, "who," it says, "defended political assassination as heartily as any Irishman, and who did his best to practise it"; and after remarking that Herten was allowed to publish his infamous *Kolokol* in London, further says: "No request for its suppression would have been listened to a moment."

—The progress of a great American collection, even if it be temporarily housed abroad, should interest all of us. We have already had occasion to speak of the remarkable, almost unrivalled, Petrarch library of Prof. Willard Fiske, now a resident of Florence. The catalogue published on the eve of his departure was quickly made imperfect by fresh acquisitions, and among the very latest are some that deserve recording. Professor Fiske has purchased two more fine MSS. of the 'Rime,' an utterly unknown printed edition of 1523 (Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis), the rare Valgrisi duodecimo edition of 1558 (Venice), the rarish folio edition of Albertino da Lissona (Venice, 1563), the uncommon Soncino (Fano) edition of the same year, with the sometimes omitted dedication to Cesare Borgia, a second copy of the first Aldine edition (1501), printed on vellum; the first edition of Petrarch's treatise 'De vera sapientia' (Zwolle, Holland, circa 1485); a quarto edition of the 'De remediis utriusque fortune,' without place or date, and wholly unknown to the bibliographers: the oldest known specimens of Petrarch *centoni* by Valerio da Bologna, printed in 1520 (Professor Ferrazzi, in his 'Bibliografia Petrarcesca,' states that none existed before 1530); the original autograph MS. of a commentary on Petrarch by Peregrinus Moratus, a Ferrarese professor, written about 1520, which Tiraboschi and others speak of as lost; the Spanish version, by Peña, of Petrarch's 'De vita solitaria,' printed at Medina del Campo in 1553—an exquisite copy, bought at the Hamilton sale just concluded in London; a copy of the German version of 'Griselidis' printed by Zainer at Ulm in 1471, consisting of eleven folio leaves illustrated by ten remarkable woodcuts and engraved marginal arabesques; an edition of the 'Trionfi' printed at Florence in 1507, a *petitione di Ser Piero Pacini*—an edition of which the bibliographers were ignorant until the publication in 1874 of Hortis's catalogue of the Rossetti collection of Petrarchiana, so that now two copies are known to exist, whereas, curiously enough, of the previous Pacini edition of the 'Trionfi' (Florence, 1499) only a single copy, viz., that in the Victor Emmanuel Library at Rome, is extant. Both these editions have illustrations ascribed by some to Botticelli, by others to Baldini or Mantegna. Professor Fiske has also had the good fortune to receive as a gift from Professor D'Ancona, of Pisa, all his duplicates—among them several brochures hard to get. A new catalogue would still seem to be

premature, yet Professor Fiske had hoped to have one issued before now, and only the state of his health has, we regret to say, prevented it.

—It must be a very narrow literary taste that would fail to find the revived *Mélusine* of M. M. Gaidoz and Rolland enjoyable in a high degree. The first two numbers (April 5, May 5) are before us, and are simply charming. The very name of this monthly presents a fascinating problem for the philologist, and has occasion to be discussed in noticing Dr. Desai's 'Le Mythe de la Mère Lusine (Maurusine, Merlusine, Melusigne, Melusine, Mélusine, Mélusine).' For the present, M. Gaidoz tells us that one may choose for himself among all these forms, in default of a documentary pedigree. If there is variety in the name, so also is there in the contents of *Mélusine*, beginning with a hint on the importance of popular juridical usages. The ordeal is cited as in point by a correspondent, who tells of the late prevalence of the trial by water for witches among the Montenegrins and Herzegovinians: to sink is to be innocent; to float, to be condemned. Two bits of folk lore follow, one, from the Haute-Loire, concerning the origin of fleas. The good God, walking with St. Peter on the banks of that stream, sees a dreadfully bored, as well as ragged, young woman basking in the sun; and perceiving that her ennui comes from her idleness, he draws a handful of fleas from his pocket and throws them on her, saying, "Idleness is the mother of all the vices: there is something to occupy you." The rainbow is next made the subject of an exhaustive comparative study—as to its names in different languages (an amazing list); as to the notion that it draws water, which is confirmed by many extracts; as to its having a treasure buried under its ends; as to its being a ladder, a bridge; as to its ominous qualities, its transmuting objects into gold, its changing the sex, etc., etc. The subject is continued in the second number, where also the Great Dipper is treated in a similar manner. Folk songs are still another feature, and very taking specimens are "La Légende de Pontoise," "La Magicienne," and one quite characteristic of the manners of its age, "Germaine." Most interesting of all, for some readers, will be M. Anatole Lequin's "Notes and Notelets on Our Popular Melodies," of which the thesis is: "In our MS. as in our printed collections of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and even of the 19th, are to be found a vast majority of the melodies published nowadays as indigenous and peculiar to this or that province." M. Lequin gives as an example "The Devil's Surprises," music and words, assigning the former to the second half of the 16th century; and he promises others. We might say more, but we have said little if we have not shown that a franc's worth of pleasure is to be got from each number of *Mélusine*, and that the editors know how to give a literary allurement to their special science. The office of publication is at No. 6, rue des Fossés Saint-Bernard, Paris.

—There is an alluring mysteriousness about the origin and composition of the Song of Songs—about its authorship, character, unity or complexity, and the class of poetry to which it properly belongs—which, inside and outside of the sphere of Bible students, provokes constant attempts at analysis and exposition. The latest attempt of the kind—a very attractive but not very learned one—is by an amateur in this critical field, but a veteran in others, Professor Friedrich Bergmann, of the University of Strassburg, who now, after almost half a century's wanderings through northern and western domains of literature, returns to Semitic studies, with which he

began his career. His translation of the Song, with introduction and notes, appears jointly with a similar reproduction of Ecclesiastes in a little volume bearing this rather queer double title: 'Eine Kette von Liedern (bisher das Hohelied Salomos betitelt) und Der Greis Salomo (bisher der Prediger Salomo benannt)' (Strassburg). We soon learn that 'Chain of Songs' means to be a literal rendering, on new etymological grounds, of the Hebrew words generally rendered Song of Songs—just as 'The Old Man' is substituted as a new rendering for The Preacher, or Ecclesiastes. The first title also shows that the author does not believe in the dramatic unity of the charming idyllic work ascribed by the fancy of collectors to King Solomon. He goes, in fact, to the very opposite extreme in breaking it up into as many independent little songs, more lyric than idyllic in character, as can possibly be discovered in it. He considers the songs to have been severally composed during the Macedonian period, in the third and second centuries B. C., and the 'Chain' to have been formed by collectors without a plan. We thus get, in a free and pleasingly rhythmic translation, brief erotic pieces, headed "Geheimer Mädchenwunsch" (Cant. i. 2-4), "Die Zogenhirtin und der Schafhirt" (i. 5-8), "Der Ägyptische Kattmeister und seine Braut aus Engeddi" (i. 9-10), etc. This last heading, and the note attached to the piece, show how large a share the author's fancy has had in his critical work. The admirer of the Palestinian girl, who compares her (according to this translator) to his "mare in Pharaoh's cavalry," appears to him an Idumean captain in the Egyptian service, speaking a dialect similar to that of his betrothed, who lived in Engeddi, where the Ptolemies held a garrison. The King, whose surroundings the fragrance of her spokenard penetrates, is an Arab emir, the commander of the squadron of auxiliary cavalry in which the captain serves. Equally lively flights of fancy can be discerned elsewhere, but some of the remarks are much sounder, and the book is, on the whole, very enjoyable.

—The continued deciphering of the collection of papyri with which the literary zeal of Herr Theodor Graf and the munificence of Archduke Rainer have enriched the Imperial Austrian Museum, more and more reveals the vastness of that antiquarian treasure. The scientific examination is carried on in the Egyptian division by Dr. J. Krall; in the classical, by Dr. K. Wesely; and in the Irano-Semitic, by Professor Karabacek. The twenty papyri belonging to pre-Christian times include a letter in hieratic style almost three thousand years old, a funeral tableau containing the well preserved image of the dead Amasis, with hieroglyphic legends, and a mathematical writing in demotic characters. The Coptic pieces number about one thousand, all the three dialects being represented. There are some interesting new fragments of the Bible version in the Central Egyptian dialect. A masterpiece of Alexandrian calligraphy contains a hitherto unknown speech against Isocrates—not of Isocrates, as a much blundering report of the *London Times* has it. There are fragments of poetic, dramatic, philosophical, and patristic writings, and a "Metanoia" ("Repentance"), of the beginning of the fourth century, which is perhaps the oldest Christian manuscript in existence. Official documents issued under the Roman and Byzantine emperors, from Trajan to Heraclius, are exceedingly numerous. The hundreds of documents in Pehlevi, written on papyrus, parchment, or skin, are still more interesting. One of them, composed during the Sassanian occupation of Egypt in the time of Heraclius, is expected to furnish

an important key for Pehlevi decipherments. Of the Arabic papyri, upward of a thousand have been read by Professor Karabacek. The oldest dates from the 54th year of the Hegira, another from the 90th. No equally ancient Islamic documents, supplied with dates, have hitherto been known. The Arabic collection also embraces upward of 150 writings on cotton-paper, some dating from the beginning of the eighth century—that is, from the very time of the invention of this writing material.

—Dr. Robert Pöhlmann, Privat-docent in Erlangen—a writer of rising reputation in the field of history—has made a valuable contribution to the study of primitive institutions in a little pamphlet entitled 'Die Anfänge Roms.' Its value consists not merely in the inquiry into Roman origins, but in the comparison made with the early history of other nations. The subject treated is not institutions, but mode of settlement, and the argument is mainly directed to disprove, at least for the Italians, the theory presented by Mommsen, and worked out more fully by Emil Kuhn, in 'Die Entstehung der Städte der Alten,' viz., that the original occupation was by districts, the city being a later product of *synoikismos*. In the general introduction Pöhlmann lays especial emphasis upon the sanitary and military advantages of the situation of Rome, considering the commercial considerations presented by Mommsen as of comparatively little weight in the early period. The discussion is mainly directed to establishing the thesis that the original settlement of the Italians was the city rather than the district, and that the territorial occupation was not according to patriarchal groups, but that these were wholly subordinate to the political organization. His arguments afford an interesting point of comparison with those of Mr. Ross, in his recent 'History of Land-holding among the Germans,' each writer aiming to disprove a generally accepted theory. Dr. Pöhlmann, however, assumes the correctness of the village theory, and uses it as an argument to disprove Mommsen's view, holding (p. 59) that the occurrence of Gentile names of districts would prove a system of settlement by isolated homesteads (*hofmässige Siedelung*), in this agreeing in the main with Mr. Ross and Mr. Seeböhm.

—It is generally known that in 1879 Privy Counsellor Otto von Struve, director of the observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, visited America and contracted with the Messrs. Clark for the construction of an object-glass thirty inches in diameter. It was completed last year and accepted by Dr. Struve, who came to this country to examine critically its performance. The mounting for this great glass is now making at the shops of the Repsolds, where many cardinal improvements in the mounting and mechanical accessories generally have been devised. It may be expected that this telescope will be set up at Pulkova, and ready for work, at some time during the present year. A section of Professor Newcomb's late report relates to the new equatorial *coudé* at the Paris Observatory, a refractor in which the rays of light are brought to the object-glass after reflection from two plane mirrors. The chief advantage of this construction is that the observer does not have to follow the eye-piece of his telescope, but always sits in a given position in a comfortable room. This form of instrument is not suitable when the highest optical power is sought; but it surpasses all others in convenience of use. The French astronomers have lately devised a new method of supporting a revolving dome, wherein the base of the dome will be an annular caisson, floating in a similarly shaped trough filled with

water so treated as to prevent its freezing. This novel construction will be applied to a dome of about sixty-five feet diameter, which will cover a great refracting telescope now in the hands of French opticians. Writing of observatory buildings, Professor Newcomb remarks: "It is a common feature of all or nearly all the Continental observatories, that quarters are provided for the astronomers generally in the building itself. This offers the great advantage that the astronomers are nearly always near their instruments; and may be regarded as absolutely essential to the efficiency of any large observatory, especially if it is not in the midst of a city."

BRAZIL AND SLAVERY.

O Abolicionismo. Por Joaquim Nabuco. London, 1883. 12mo, pp. 256.

THE fate of slavery in Brazil is seldom discussed among us, and, indeed, rarely enters our thoughts. The little work whose title we give above would, considering its object, hardly find an audience in the United States, or, if translated, a publisher. We can recommend it for its own sake, but we have read it with the deepest interest for its reflected light on that irrepressible conflict which ended, some would say, in April, 1865; others, in March, 1876. First and above all, it inspires a sense of profound thankfulness that there never existed in this country a party or a policy or a measure of gradual emancipation—we mean, of course, as directed against that purely Southern slave power which dictated the compromises of the Federal Constitution. The organized moral sentiment of the North rejected it; the logic of the South equally rejected it even as a refuge from the demands of immediatism—witness John Quincy Adams's futile proposal in 1839. Never, consequently, was there a time when agitation could be checked and disarmed by the plausible cry that the cause was already won ("a causa já está vencida—está moralmente ganha"). Our compromises over slavery extension had, it is true, this deadening effect upon the free-State conscience, and were followed by breaches of the public faith similar to those by which the slave-trade power in Brazil maintained itself in defiance of international conventions and domestic statutes. And it was precisely the state of mind which succeeded the Missouri Compromise—when everybody admitted the sin of slavery, but denounced the wicked abolitionists who would not stay quiet till "God in his own good time" should put an end to the system—that answered to the present condition of Brazil as described by our author.

"Yes," he says of his cause, "it is won, but before a public opinion disunited, apathetic, intangible, and not before Parliament and the Government, the concrete organs of opinion; before religion, but not before the Church; . . . before science, but not before the learned bodies, the professors, the men who stand for science; before justice and right, but not before the law which is the expression of it, nor before the magistrates, the administrators of the law; . . . before parties, but not before the ministers, deputies, senators, provincial governors, candidates all, who direct those parties, nor before the electors who form the plebs of that aristocracy; before Europe, but not before the Europeans established among us, who either in great proportion own slaves, or disbelieve in a Brazil without slaves, and fear for their own interests; before popularity, but not before the people; before the Emperor as a private person, but not before the Chief of State; before Brazilians in general, but not before Brazilians individually; in a word, to sum up, before virtual jurisdictions, political abstractions, eventual forces, generous and impotent sympathies, but not before the one tribunal that can execute the decree of emancipation for the black race—I mean the constituted Brazilian Nation."

The advantage which our federal system gave

the abolition sentiment, by furnishing it a grand section of the country, free from the presence of slavery, as a basis of operations, has not been overlooked by Mr. Nabuco. No such condition exists in Brazil, where, on the other hand, the press has curiously maintained its constitutional right to be free even in opposition to slavery. This fact is the more noteworthy because our so-called republican government was absolutely powerless to protect free speech in one-half the country. Had the attempt ever been made by the Federal Executive it would either have failed signally or precipitated the rebellion. But, as every one knows, our slave power was, what Mr. Nabuco calls the Emperor in the sham parliamentary government of Brazil, the permanent prime minister, tolerating no administration that would not do its bidding.

In the Empire, as at the South, the Church has been hostile to emancipation, holding slaves and never denouncing the making merchandise of men. Prelates have been ready to go to prison at hard labor for their opposition to masonry, never to take the penalty of offending the slave power. The Church has done nothing for the marriage relation or for moral instruction among the slaves. It has not discouraged, or at least it has not been able to prevent, a cross between fetishism and Christianity *pari passu* with that between the races; the converted fetish worshipper being, in our author's pithy definition, one who has simply exchanged bells. It has, of course, done nothing to hinder amalgamation, the great pursuit likewise of our Southern slave-owners, and their affected horror. But (a point hardly considered by Mr. Nabuco) Catholicism, to which the negro pew is unknown, has doubtless prevented the color prejudice which was of such great political importance to the South that never would a black representative from the North have been allowed to sit in Congress; and even the reception of a black Minister from Hayti, as the consequence of recognizing that country's independence, was declared incompatible with the further existence of the Union. Very exceptionally, indeed, as in North Carolina down to Nat Turner's insurrection, the free negro was allowed to vote, but in general he was absolutely disfranchised, and without exception socially kept at the bottom of the scale, whereas in Brazil no career or station is closed to him. The influence of the Church in this direction may be thought more humane than that of the Protestant sects at the South (as well as at the North), but it is questionable whether the logic of color prejudice with us—negro slavery being conceded to be a divine appointment—was not more serviceable to the opponents of slavery, and so in the end of greater benefit to the slaves themselves. The more sharply the line was drawn the simpler became the moral issue, the more shocking the inconsistency between the daily practice of the American people and its Christian and democratic professions. And, under the circumstances, for all the ends of government not pertaining to slavery, one must think it better that the white and not a mixed race conducted affairs at the South. The old Southern passion for politics, by the way, owing to the impossibility of any career in letters or the mechanic arts, finds a parallel in Brazil in the eagerness with which Government employment is there sought after.

We need hardly dwell on such inevitable points of likeness as the dearth of schools and the dread of enlightenment, the absence of a genuine public opinion, the ruin of the soil by shiftless methods of cultivation, the bankruptcy of great estates, the decay of provincial cities, and their failure to serve as centres of life and growth to the surrounding neighborhood—all forcibly described in a melancholy chapter on

the influence of slavery on the territory and population of the interior. Of greater interest is the attempted identification of Brazil with slavery, and of support of the latter with patriotism. "Whoever assails it is immediately suspected of connivance with foreigners, of enmity to the institutions of his own country. . . . To attack monarchy, the country being monarchical—or religion, the country being Catholic—is permitted to all; but to attack slavery is national treason and felony." In the United States, Mr. Nabuco goes on to say, the same confusion was fostered, and was carried to its logical development in the rebellion to preserve slavery. On other sides the resemblance can be traced from the very beginning—in the compromise with slavery for the sake of independence, just as, with us, for the sake of Union: in the careful exclusion of the shameful word slaves or slavery from the two constitutions; in the constant periphrastic avoidance of these terms, as when the Emperor (whose responsibility for the continuance of slavery shines forth in these pages) refers to the "elemento servil," and our statesmen used to talk of the "peculiar institution" and the "patriarchal institution." In Brazil this fastidiousness has been carried so far that the consolidation of the statutes officially ordered in 1855 appeared without any article relating to slavery, the legislation in regard to which was expressly set apart, on sentimental grounds, in a Negro Code—"all which," comments our author, "would be very patriotic if it ameliorated in any degree the condition of the slave."

We should be led too far if we undertook to summarize those portions of the work under review which argue the question of the legality of slavery at the present time in Brazil. Convincing as Mr. Nabuco's reasoning is, we feel (and probably he feels) that it will not prevail otherwise than by stimulating afresh the anti-slavery zeal of his countrymen, on whom the economic appeal is likely to make a far more powerful impression than the legal or the humanitarian. Here the example of the revival of the South (which, as he happily says, was forcibly saved by the North from committing suicide), under freedom, stands him in good stead, and the survivors of the little band of Northern abolitionists may rejoice to think that their work, finished at home, is still "marching on" in the Southern continent through the instrumentality of our author and his associates. In general we may remark that Mr. Nabuco exhibits a great and mostly accurate familiarity with the course of the anti-slavery conflict in the United States, to which he frequently alludes. Like his predecessors, he is a man of "one idea" to slaveholders and their apologists, but in reality possesses a broad and statesmanlike intelligence, well calculated to inspire the admiration of his readers. Slavery, he justly says, in his preface, is the enemy of all social and administrative reform, and must first be removed before anything else can be taken up. For that reason he makes it the subject of the first volume of a series which will in its entirety embrace the measures necessary to redeem Brazil from its low estate, give it an honored place in the family of civilized nations, and permit it to compete with its South American neighbors, behind which it now so disgracefully lags. The subject of the second volume, of whose appearance we are not advised, is economic and financial reform; and in the nine months since Mr. Nabuco's preface was written, the financial situation of his country has grown undeniably worse, not to say alarming.

THE LOGIC OF PROTECTION.

Government Revenue, especially the American System. An argument for industrial freedom against the fallacies of free trade. By Ellis H. Roberts. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

This book contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered at Cornell University. The students of that institution are to be congratulated upon the privilege that they have enjoyed. The arid deserts of political economy are made to blossom with gorgeous metaphors, and the author, shaking off the tiresome restraints of British logic, soars aloft into the limitless realms of American poetical license, or wanders wondrously among the "multiform mysteries of commerce." The treatment of the science, far from being dismal, is provocative of joyous laughter. In spite, too, of the embittered controversies that are associated with his theme, Mr. Roberts contrives with a wonderful skill to avoid all argument upon disputed topics. The free-traders are notorious logic-choppers, and with a quiet contempt that illustrates his largeness of mind, he leaves them to buffet with their own sophistries. Taking his stand upon American common sense, he points out the hard facts of our busy workshops and teeming millions, and, disdaining to reply to theories, boldly bids the Briton first answer these.

The avowed purpose of these lectures being to exhibit the logical grounds upon which the protective policy rests, we have examined the method employed with especial care. It is wonderfully simple and expeditious. It consists in drawing a conclusion from one premise instead of two. The difficulties removed by this improvement in method, which is, we believe, a characteristic and indeed an essential feature of the American system, are enormous. Thus, Mr. Roberts, having with great research established the position that all the nations of the earth except two have laid burdens upon commerce, is able immediately to infer that protection is the only wise policy. The population of the European states that have clung to the old system being eight times as great as that of England, he triumphantly concludes that it is at least eight to one that England is wrong. This is not the method of Aristotle, but it is the method of Alexander with the Gordian knot, and saves an inconceivable amount of labor. In this instance Mr. Roberts greatly understates his case, for, as he observes that the Asiatic governments are, and always have been, "solid on the side of the industrial system," he could easily have proved that an Englishman knows only one-twentieth as much as any one else.

The effete British theory of rent our author, with much judgment, treats as so thoroughly exploded as to need no mention. Taxes upon land, he shows, are paid not by the landlord but by the consumers of the produce of the land. This truth, we trust, may dispel the mischievous delusion under which our Eastern farmers labor. Instead of whining about high taxes and Western competition, they should raise their prices and let the consumers sweat for it. Still, it would be better to do away with all taxation of land. It is highly objectionable, according to the American system, that the people should know how much they are taxed. As Mr. Roberts feelingly observes, "The plea is akin to the terrible examples of crime and degradation that are paraded before those whom we would control in the right way," while the true system of revenue "should be like the sun, appreciated for its light and fructifying power." Moreover, the tax upon land "is the sound of fetters and of shackles." Although not paid by the landlord, it is paid by the tenant or lodger. But when revenue is derived

from duties on imports, no one contributes to the revenue unless he chooses to do so. If he is opposed to the duty on sugar, he can abstain from the use of sugar. If he objects to the tax upon woollen clothing, he can wear cotton; and if he objects to the tax upon that, he can go naked. As Mr. Roberts says, "Food, and perhaps fuel, are the only articles of first necessity, for clothing may be reduced to great scantiness and shabbiness without real suffering, such as hunger and intense cold will involve." The American system, therefore, "affects in no way the choice of vocation by its people. It leaves every man absolutely free to employ his industry as he chooses." We trust that these convincing statements will put an end to the idle talk about the oppressiveness of our duties. "No other branch of our statutes shows less of blundering, less of tendency to change, less of crude and ill-meant work. There is no mystery about our tariffs, save that which comes from the variety of our commerce, the diversity of our industries, and the vast sums of money which our continental growth and our foreign wars and the great civil strife have entailed."

But it is in dealing with the "balance of trade" that Mr. Roberts's powers are displayed at their best. The partisans of free trade, lulled to security by their confidence in their guides, have ceased to concern themselves much about this doctrine. The midnight awakening of the Turk, as described by Mr. Halleck, we should judge to be "not a circumstance" to what will happen when it is discovered by the nations of Europe that "against that danger of utter bankruptcy and disgrace Say and Mill have taken no precaution." It will not be the fault of our author if the necessary safeguards are not erected in our country. His researches have disclosed a depraved propensity among our citizens "to be squandering their patrimony on foreign commodities, or running into ruinous indebtedness to foreign merchants." The American system is designed to correct this propensity. The only possible way to prosper, for nations as well as individuals, Mr. Roberts shows, is to sell more than you buy. The nation whose imports continually exceed its exports is surely destined to ruin. To the casuist who points to the steady adverse balance against Britain, Mr. Roberts is ready with a reply that illustrates the boldness of his stand, and that will stagger the staidest Anglomaniac. Britain is really ruined. Her apparent prosperity is not real. It is but a hollow shell which the first rude blow will crush to powder. We can imagine no more impressive subject for a Congressional painting than Mr. Childers in the act of pointing out to the members of Parliament, with all the complacency of British free-trade conceit, the fact that a penny of income tax now yields £2,000,000, while less than twenty years ago it yielded but £1,250,000; and in the background this stern American statesman writing upon the wall—"The balance of trade is against you!"

Since no great work is faultless, we do not hesitate to criticise the work before us in one or two respects. Mr. Roberts might have, no doubt, easily replied to the objection sure to be raised by free-trade theorists, that if the only way to prosper is to sell more than you buy, one-half the world must be ruined if the other half is to succeed. Under the Aristotelian logic this conclusion necessarily follows, as it is impossible for all mankind to sell to themselves more than they buy from themselves; and we think that Mr. Roberts might have decidedly strengthened his case by pointing out the fallacy of this argument. We should have been glad, too, if he had shown how it happens that countries that have rejoiced for long periods in protective tariffs have at the same time been afflicted with this

terrible blight of adverse balances; our own country, even under the American system, has not been exempt. Again, after proving that the domestic taxes upon our products amount to 22 per cent. of their value, and that duties upon imports should be at least as much, in order to put our manufacturers on an equality with foreigners, he neglects to show that foreign manufacturers do not have to pay any taxes. There is still another omission that we had hoped to see supplied in this book. American statesmen have frequently pointed out that when a protected manufacture is established, it stimulates surrounding industries, so that, in fact, all other occupations share in the advantage of the duty. But they have uniformly failed to show why these stimulating influences can never follow the establishment of an unprotected industry. Mr. Roberts's explanation is ingenious, but it seems to us to be not wholly satisfactory. Still, it will be better to lay it before our readers and let them judge for themselves:

"The petty plans based upon a classification which assumes that the ocean of our industry is made up of painted cards, piled up by fancy, and lacking cohesion and vitality, are not worthy of the authors or of our subject. Our production is one like the deep, over which winds may sweep, and for the moment terrible depths may appear, and monstrous waves may arise; but its true surface is more level than earth presents."

On the whole, we can commend this book to our readers as one from the perusal of which they may derive much pleasure. The conscientious reviewer, however, to whom it is not permitted to skip, can hardly be blamed for wishing it had been more condensed. The number of words is out of all proportion to the quantity of thought that they embody, and upon observing that there were twelve chapters in the book, we were reminded of a story from 'Greville's Memoirs,' with which we shall close our review:

"A bishop in the House of Lords rose to speak, and announced that he should divide what he had to say into twelve parts, when the Duke of Wharton interrupted him and begged he might be indulged for a few minutes, as he had a story to tell which he could only introduce at that moment. A drunken fellow was passing by St. Paul's at night, and heard the clock slowly chiming 12. He counted the strokes, and, when it had finished, looked toward the clock and said, 'D— you; why couldn't you give us all that at once?'"

GALLENGA'S IBERIAN REMINISCENCES.

Iberian Reminiscences: Fifteen Years' Traveling Impressions of Spain and Portugal. By A. Gallenga. Two vols. London.

WHILE Charles Albert, after his accession to the Sardinian throne, was sending his former fellow-Carbonari to the dungeons and scaffolds of Piedmont, Jacopo Ruffini, a friend of Mazzini, sent by him on a conspirator's errand to Genoa, was there arrested, and, fearful lest lack of courage might lead him to the betrayal of his accomplices, he put an end to his life in a terrible manner. "A young fanatic," we read in Gallenga's 'History of Piedmont' (London, 1855), "weary of an exile's life, and nurtured in the classical ideas of Alfieri's patriotism, was with the chief of 'Young Italy' when Ruffini's mother, after the bloody catastrophe at Genoa, together with her family, sought refuge in Switzerland. Affected by that exhibition of acute sorrow, the would-be Brutus and Timoleon offered to avenge the desolate mother by taking the tyrant's life. Supplied with a passport, money, and letters by Mazzini, he proceeded to Turin, in August, 1833, under the false name of Louis Mariotti. Mazzini's partisans at Turin had, however, either fled or lived in fear and concealment. There was no one to give the stranger advice or direction. . . . For nearly two

months he watched for an opportunity to strike a blow. The attention of the police was at last awakened, and he was spirited away by a few friends, who had partly guessed his secret."

When the historian of Piedmont wrote this brief account of an attempt at regicide of which he had himself been guilty—for Mariotti was then the pseudonym, and afterward the English *nom de guerre*, of Gallenga—he had long ceased to be a fanatic. "The would-be Brutus and Timoleon," after roaming about in Corsica, Naples, Malta, northern Africa, and the United States, had settled and married in England, where he became professor of Italian and journalist, and had made his peace with "the tyrant" of Sardinia, who in 1848 and 1849 himself twice attempted to become the liberator of Italy. He had served Charles Albert during his campaign in Lombardy—which he described in his 'Italy in 1848' (1851)—and had entered the Sardinian Parliament, under the reign of his son, as a candidate of the Cavour Government. The story told by him of Mazzini's connection with regicidal plots roused the followers of that patriot to such a degree that Gallenga prudently withdrew to England; but he subsequently returned to his native country, and entered the Parliament of United Italy, though acting at the same time as correspondent of the *London Times*. A personal difficulty, arising out of a parliamentary debate, rendered his stay in Rome disagreeable, and, abandoning the political career, he devoted himself exclusively to journalistic pursuits, and, as one of the representative correspondents of the *Times*, successively visited the great theatres of warlike events or diplomatic complications: the United States, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Russia, South America. His correspondence and notes he generally collected and shaped into books of travel. The volumes before us describe the Spanish Peninsula as he saw it in the latter years of the reign of Isabella (1865-6), during the revolutionary period of 1868-9, toward the end of the Carlist war and in the beginning of the reign of Alfonso (1874-5), and again in 1879-82. The work is dedicated to his second wife, also married in England, who shared with him "the good and bad" of the tours, and had shared with him a fortune. When he revised it he was seventy-two years old; but most of its pages are marked by the same vigor of thought and expression which characterized the author's debut as an English writer. Witness the following summary in *nuce* of modern Spanish history:

"Having asserted their rights over their own land by their Moorish wars, the Spaniards looked abroad for a wider field of enterprise. They fought the Old World; they subdued the New; and so exhausted their energies in deeds of war as to unfit themselves for the work of peace. They depopulated Spain in their vain efforts to colonize America. They exercised so stolid a tyranny over Italy and the Netherlands as to become incapable of freedom for themselves."

"From the expulsion of the Moors to the downfall of the First Napoleon, Spain was the only guide of its own destinies. Its Kings and its priests sprang from the soil; they were typical of the national idiosyncrasies. For a long time the people here showed their preference for a sovereign who showed himself 'Muy Rey' and 'Muy Español.' And their saints and founders of monastic orders, their Dominics and Loyolas, imparted to their religious faith an earnest and savage zeal, which shocked Rome itself as too officious, excessive, and dangerous. The Spanish nation was a too willing horse; it bade its rider jump into the saddle, suffered it to rein it hard, to urge it on ruthlessly, to ride it to death. . . .

"Excess, however, even in Spain, could not fail to lead to reaction. The nation rebelled against tyranny and bigotry; it stood up for its rights and vindicated its liberties; it overthrew its ministers, banished its dynasty, proclaimed republics; it spilt its blood and exhausted its energies and resources in senseless civil wars; it condensed in a few months all the follies and re-

pentances, the revolutions and restorations, which France had spread over a lapse of as many years."

The last lines show that the author is no great admirer of the republican experiments under Figueras, Pi y Margall, Salmeron, and Castelar. In reality, he has the greatest possible contempt for these experiments, and little regard for the successive Presidents of the short-lived Spanish Republic. According to him, Castelar was neither the wisest nor the best of them, but, on the contrary, "the most irrational of them all." He, of course, was the most eloquent, and "he rehearsed history as the devil quotes Scripture." With all the enthusiasm of Mazzini, he lacked his "depth and earnestness, his narrow bigotry, his immeasurable and implacable self-conceit." Gallenga still loves the sun of the South, and admires the works of art treasured up in the monumental collections of its cities, but he has little desire now for its enervating Edens, little sympathy for its beggared and superstitious populations, and nothing but ridicule for all Latin attempts at founding commonwealths on the "simple plan of absolute freedom and unbounded mutual love and trust." He sees at the bottom of all the radical movements "in Spain, as well as in France and Italy, . . . a morbid, envious, and rancorous spirit of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,'" madly hostile to all independence of position and character, to honorable traditions and associations—such as an aristocracy nurtured—and destructive of all stability. With excessive acerbity he shows "how ignorant, how indolent and supine, a race of men" the modern Spanish politician—such as Sagasta, whom he detests—has to deal with; "how absolutely politics in this country are a matter of persons; how frequently and unblushingly parties change ideas; how causelessly they fall out and are reconciled; and what egregious misnomers are the various designations with which they distinguish themselves."

Next to Sagasta, Gallenga is severe on Montpensier, considered in his attitude toward his sister-in-law, Queen Isabella. The misrule and vices of the latter are mentioned with charitable allowance for fatalities of situation. Her reactionary guides, political or intimate—such as Narvaez, Gonzalez Bravo, Marfori—are branded as they deserve. Prim is treated with some personal sympathy, and Serrano rather harshly, while Cánovas del Castillo is almost the only Spanish statesman who is mentioned with respect. Alfonso himself—well, he is a reigning monarch. And the Spanish people? They are much better than their rulers. But there is little new in what Gallenga tells us of the Spaniard's personal dignity, loftiness of bearing, grace and courtesy, deference and punctiliousness, reserve and formality, fastidiousness in appearance, simplicity of habits, abstemiousness and endurance; or of his less amiable traits, which, with exceptionable charitableness, he derives from an exaggeration of their good qualities. "Disdain of everything base and mean tends to the development of conceit and vaingloriousness. Depth of conviction degenerates into narrow obstinacy, indocility, and intolerance. Indifference to comfort and luxuries makes man unenterprising and slothful," etc. He is somewhat more original in the view he takes of the Andalusians, specially considered, whom he is so far from deeming the light-hearted people they are generally said to be, that he describes them as "a bilious race, with more than a dash of Oriental blood in their composition, with something gloomy and almost savage in their amusements. . . . Their levity is only frenzy." We might quote equally strong expressions concerning the Basque, the Catalan, the Portuguese; but for these topics, as well as

for a vast variety of others, interesting in themselves or from the way in which our author depicts them—things ethnographical, topographical, or social—we must refer the reader to the book itself. Without being either profound or gossipy, it is instructive and amusing throughout, in spite of the author's superciliousness in judging and criticising, of his British propensity for grumbling and caricaturing, and his journalistic habit of preferring to look on the dark side of things.

KEYNES'S FORMAL LOGIC.

Studies and Exercises in Formal Logic. By John Neville Keynes, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1884. 12mo, pp. ix + 414.

THE chief advance in methods of education in recent years has been in the direction of training the student to do actual work in whatever subject he takes up, instead of being content to pour into him a knowledge of its theory. The two subjects which have been most urgently in need of this reform are geometry and logic, and they have been the chief gainers by the change. The school or college which has not introduced some such thorough drill in logical praxis as is given by Jevons's '*Studies in Deductive Logic*,' or by the book before us, has omitted to make use of an important means of mental discipline. The two books are very similar in plan. In both there is first an exposition of a point of doctrine, and then a list of illustrative examples and test questions. That of Jevons is more elementary, but comes nearer to covering all the ground; in that of Keynes, the discussion is more exhaustive and usually more satisfactory: there is no shirking of difficult points, and there is a praiseworthy avoidance of metaphysical subtleties. If one has occasion to refer to a brief and perfectly clear statement of the view held on any subject by the English writers on logic (the author makes almost no allusion to German writers), he cannot do better than to take up this book. Admirably clear, for example, are the discussions of connotation and denotation, and of the extent of a negative term. There is an excellent criticism of Jevons's very weak treatment of contraposition, and of his unfortunate answer to the question, What is the precise meaning of the assertion that a proposition is false? On the subject of the implications which propositions make as to the existence of their terms, the author is much less satisfactory. The numerous examples are very well chosen and very instructive. The book has too much the air of being intended as an examination drill-book, but it answers that purpose to perfection. Any young aspirant for a certificate or an honor, who had conscientiously worked through all this "book-work" and all these problems, would be reasonably sure of making a good show before his examiners. It cannot be denied, by the way, that the art of examination has reached in England its highest possible state of development. A large percentage of the books published every year are books whose object is to promote "cram." Enough ability is expended in this way to give England a respectable rank among the makers of science, if it were reserved for legitimate uses. As it is, it does not perhaps altogether fail of a useful purpose. A man cannot be fitted to answer every conceivable question which it can occur to an examiner to put to him without incidentally getting a good deal of useful information.

Mr. Keynes's satisfactory treatment of the preliminary matter of logic does not prevent his book from containing a serious blemish, and that is the very large amount of space which is

given to the syllogism. If all the work on logic done by Boole and his successors has had any effect at all, it should have clearly demonstrated the utter foolishness and weariness to the flesh of harping upon all the variations of the syllogism. All reasoning, where it is not immediate inference, is syllogism—exactly that and nothing more; but it does not follow that every one of the thirty-two possible forms of syllogism needs to be treated as if it were an independent species, totally unconnected with all the other forms. By the work of Boole, or of any one of his later followers, the thirty-two forms are shown to consist of two only which are essentially distinct—one universal, and one particular. To reduce them all to these two is no more violent a proceeding than to reduce every proposition to the form subject, copula, predicate, instead of getting up separate rules of logical procedure for each different verb in the language. It would be incomparably better to train a boy for a cram examination in chess, or even to make him learn by heart all the possible combinations in the game of tit-tat-too, than to drag him through the tiresome round of the scholastic moods and figures—for the reason that he could be trusted to find out for himself, in the former case, that he was engaged in a very foolish and useless piece of work.

The part of his book in which Mr. Keynes claims for himself originality is the fourth and last. In this he solves the complicated problems of symbolic logic without symbolism, as he says, but in fact he has not kept himself entirely free from that taint. He permits himself to write, with Jevons, a for the negative of A , and AB for A and B , but he draws the line at $A \cdot B$ for A or B . It is only a very little less symbolical to say that the negative of AB is a or b , than to say that it is $A + B$. His method of solving problems does not otherwise differ from that of Mr. McColl or Mr. Peirce (neither of whom he mentions), except that he uses the word *is* instead of a sign for the copula. Writers on symbolic logic (at least since Boole, who greatly overestimated the importance of the new method) have been aware that all their processes could be translated into words. They have not attributed any deep and mystic meaning to their symbols, but they have considered that they gave a very desirable compactness and manageability to complicated operations. As the early algebraists had to write the words *plus* and *minus* when they wished to indicate addition and subtraction, and could introduce the symbol $+$ to represent *plus* only after a long struggle, so the formal logicians have conceived a peculiar horror for symbolism in logic. Symbolic logic is not a great branch of mathematical analysis—it is very closely on a par with the rudiments of algebra. It is a codification of certain processes which are elementary enough in whatever way they are put, but which are of an excessive simplicity when put in a simple way. By means of it, a child can be taught to solve the most difficult problem in deductive reasoning as easily as he can work out a system of simple equations.

In spite of its many excellent features, the greater part of Mr. Keynes's book cannot be considered as anything more than a final effort to perpetuate the dark ages of logical method—an exhibition of wasted ingenuity which it is painful to contemplate. There remains an urgent demand for an elementary text-book which shall actually embody the recent advances in logic, and which shall have the boldness to consign *Barbara celarent* and all such rubbish to a foot note, or to an historical appendix.

The Land Laws. By Frederick Pollock, Barrister at Law, M.A., etc. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1883. Pp. 218.

MR. POLLOCK'S '*Land Laws*' belongs to the excellent series of "handy books" entitled "*The English Citizen*," and is an outcome of that modern school of English antiquities of which Professor Stubbs is the acknowledged head. The dedication to Professor Stubbs—"collega collega, magistro discipulus"—is itself a terse indication of the character of the book: its author, it should be noted, is Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford.

The book opens with a familiar and graphic sketch of an English estate, thus giving the reader at the outset an introduction to the problems which he is to study, on their concrete side. Good as this is, however, the American reader, and we should think many English readers as well, would be greatly assisted by an outline plan of such an estate. No feature of Mr. Seeborn's recent work on '*English Village Communities*' was more instructive than the numerous maps of actual tracts of land, with their divisions; and if Mr. Pollock had given a similar one, so as to show the park, the farms, the commons, the freeholds, and the copyholds, it would have been of very great service. There are chapters upon "*The Old English Customary Laws*," "*The Medieval System*" (i. e., feudalism), "*Legislation and Transformation*," "*Development of Modern Law*," "*Landlord and Tenant*," "*Modern Reforms and Prospects*."—the whole, it will be seen, forming essentially a practical treatise for the use of "the English citizen," and the modern and practical point of view is the prevalent one; nevertheless, this is based upon a sound and thorough historical sketch. The relation to present problems and issues is illustrated by some remarks in connection with the land tax, established in 1692. The author shows here (p. 126) that the income tax, the distinctively English form of taxation, "in our time is the real and effective tax on landed property for national as distinct from local purposes. It is a true property tax, being . . . assessed on the gross, not on the net value."

Historical questions principally are discussed in the six appendices to the book. The first (A) contains an examination of the much debated passage in the twenty-sixth chapter of the '*Germania*' of Tacitus. The views here presented seem to us correct almost without qualification. For the words *arra per annos mutant*, we like best the last suggestion, importing the occupation of "a new tract for tillage from year to year," and this would be, in its working, practically an "alternation of crop and fallow." Note B is upon "the classification of Anglo-Saxon estates in land"; in the text Mr. Lodge's analysis in his essay upon the '*Anglo-Saxon Land Law*' is followed, but it is criticised in some details in this note. Especially (p. 194) exception is taken to Mr. Lodge's category of "booked lands," and doubts whether estates of folk-land could be regarded as *lens* at all. "The essence of *lan*, as far as one can make out, was holding under a definite person as superior by specific services." Note C, "*Villénage, Villén tenure, and Copyholds*," is the longest of the notes, and in that part which treats of land tenure seems to us entirely correct; it contains also some interesting information about the "imperfect copyholders," principally in the west of England. The opening remarks, too, upon villénage are exceedingly good; but the history of villénage is somewhat confused. It is said (p. 197) that "at the time of Domesday the serf by blood was called *servus* (later *nativus*), never *villanus*." This is true if by "serf by blood" we mean chattel

slaves. This seems to be the meaning of *servus* in Domesday Book, but the *villanus* is, we think, clearly a *predial* serf; we do not see how this can be questioned since the publication of Mr. Seebohm's book, at least for this period. And, as Mr. Pollock goes on to show, the term *villanus* gradually degenerated, superseded *servus*, and, by Bracton's time, is identical with *nativus*; in fact, we suppose the class of *servi* rose so that their legal status, apart from their relation to the land, came to be identical with that of *villani*. When it comes to the use of Archdeacon Hale's invaluable materials in the Domesday of St. Paul's, we cannot but think that the Archdeacon's inference (cited p. 200) is a mistake; that is, that in the *libere tenentes*, the *tenentes terras operarias*, and the *nativi* of the thirteenth century, "we have the representatives of the Villani, Bordarii, and Servi of the earlier age." Nothing is more certain than that the *custumarii* (with whom the *tenentes terras operarias* are clearly identical) were the representatives of the *villani* of Domesday Book; some other origin must be found for the *libere tenentes*, or freeholders by socage.

The other notes are upon "Primogeniture in socage lands," "Cestui que use" at common law, and "Settlements and perpetuity." All these questions of the later history of the land law—uses and trusts, remainders and reversions, entails and settlements—are treated in a very interesting and perspicuous manner in the body of the work.

A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain: Including the Works of Foreigners written in or translated into the English Language. By the late Samuel Halkett, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; and the late Rev. John Laing, M.A., Librarian of the New College Library, Edinburgh. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Vols. i., ii.: A-E, F-N.

NOTHING is so attractive to unregenerate humanity as a mystery. The least curious man will wade through the dulllest three-volume novel to learn how it turns out, or sit patiently during as many long acts in the hottest and least ventilated of theatres rather than go away while the hero's fate is yet uncertain. Charades, rebuses, conundrums, puzzles of all sorts, nuts to crack, caverns to explore, excavations at Sanxay, at Assos, at Hisarlik, treatises on Egyptian chronology or the Accadian language—all testify to the same pervasive and never-dying curiosity; and so do the numerous books on anonymous and pseudonymous literature. The 'Theatre' of Placcius and the 'Library' of Mylius tried to satisfy the curiosity of the eighteenth century in regard to works in all languages. In the nineteenth century, evolution brought this subject, like so many others, within the grasp of the great law of differentiation. Each investigator found that he had enough to do to unveil the secrets of his own literature. Barbier and Quérard in France, Melzi in Italy, Collin for Scandinavia, Doorninck in the Netherlands, Rassmann and Weller in Germany, produced their well-known works. But before the appearance of the present book England had done almost nothing. There was a shelf-ful of discussions of the authorship of Junius, and considerable material dispersed through *Notes and Queries*, but excepting the small and useful 'Handbook of Fictitious Names' of Olphar Hamst (Ralph Thomas), there was no book of reference on the subject, no place to which one could turn to get information quickly. This was a *lacuna valde defendenda*, perhaps, but not at all *admiranda*, in view of the utter insufficiency of England's bibliography in every branch. It is only

within a quarter of a century that England has had anything to show in this line that could in any way compare with the numerous bibliographical achievements of France and Germany. But that country, when it once wakes up to the sense of a deficiency and resolves to supply it, does its work well. For a catalogue, the five letters of the alphabet, now nearly completed, of the British Museum cannot be equalled anywhere; no bookseller's list has surpassed Quaritch's in bulk and in variety of information; in bibliography proper the 'Bibliography of Printing,' by Stevens and Bigmore, is admirable; in library economy the three volumes of transactions of the Library Association are full of matter and of promise; in journalism the *Bibliographer* has contained much that was useful, and the *Library Chronicle* bids fair to rank with the best. And now in the matter of anonyms and pseudonyms Messrs. Halkett and Laing have produced a thoroughly satisfactory work, well planned, well executed, well printed. It is true that the latter excellence does not derive from them, for their manuscript has outlived first Mr. Halkett, who, after twenty years of painstaking and persevering research, died in 1871, and then Mr. Laing, who lived to continue the work only nine years after his predecessor. It took two years more to carry the first volume through the press, the second followed at a year's distance, and librarians are now impatiently expecting the third, for they have found the others invaluable.

The titles are arranged in the accepted way, alphabetically by the first word not an article or one of the prepositions of and on. They are given in full, no matter how long they may be. An asterisk added to one denotes that a copy of the work has been critically examined by one of the authors. How thoroughly this was done is shown by the fact that seventy-three out of the first hundred titles have the asterisk—a number which will be seen to mean much when it is remembered that anonymous and pseudonymous books are likely to be the most out-of-the-way books, consisting in large proportion of perishable pamphlets. The authority on which the authorship is ascribed is given. Extremely brief notes occasionally explain doubtful points. At the end of the third volume there will probably be an index of the names of the discovered authors. There is little else to say of a work of this sort, unless one can point out that some book has been attributed to the wrong man, or can add some new discovery to the list. Haynes's 'Pseudonyms of Authors' offered plenty of opportunity of both sorts; but after two years' use of Halkett and Laing, we find noted in our copy only a single misprint (Landor for Lauder in the first page of the preface), and one error (the 'Essay on Intuitive Morals' is ascribed to Miss M. Cobbe instead of to Miss Frances Power Cobbe). It would not be difficult, also, to lift the veil of a few writers whose books have been published since the 'Dictionary' was issued, although we should not be the first to do so, so eager is the modern press to insure the fulfillment of the prophecy, "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed." Thus, to take examples in alphabetical order, 'Authors and Publishers' is by G. Haven Putnam; 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London,' by the Rev. W. C. Preston; 'The Campaign of the Forty-fifth Regiment, M. V. M.,' by C. E. Hubbard; 'Dreams' (Boston, 1883), by Charles G. Fall; 'Ecce Spiritus' (Boston, 1882), by the Rev. E. F. Hayward; 'Faith and Unfaith,' by Mrs. Mattie Argles; 'Golden Rod' and 'Helen Troy,' by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison; 'John Pringle, Printer and Heretic,' by Miss J. K. Grant, and so on.

Messrs. Halkett and Laing give their authority

in all cases, but often one is tempted to ask, *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* It is very well to add *Bodl.* or *Brit. Mus.* to a title, but, after all, these great names mean some one man who had to decide on the evidence that was before him, and may not have had all the evidence or may have decided wrongly. Even the acknowledgment of the supposed author is not always to be relied upon, for not a few books have been claimed by several authors. Messrs. Halkett and Laing are fortunate in having to deal to so large an extent with the past, whence no one will come to contradict them. In the hundreds of ghost stories, more or less authentic, which we have read, we do not remember one in which the apparition returned to claim the paternity of a literary work. Living writers and their friends are more sensitive. A whole book was written on the rival claims to the authorship of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." The "No Name Series" have had names put upon them even in advance of publication, but the names have not always adhered. 'Democracy' was claimed by a man who did not write it; and 'The Bread-winners'—to say nothing of the dozen writers who have been guessed at—has been positively ascribed to half-a-dozen, and is now said to be acknowledged by one. It will soon come to the point that a cautious man will not accept even the affidavit of a claimant, unless it is accompanied by quit-claims from all other possible authors.

An Older Form of the Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle (c. 1450). Attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes. Printed from a Manuscript in the Collection of Alfred Denison, Esq., with Preface and Glossary by Thomas Satchell. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

ANGLING literature of the present century is most fortunate in having devoted to it two such able, patient, and conscientious lovers as Thomas Westwood and Thomas Satchell, who by their joint and several labors have been of greater service to the collector in this line than any, or perhaps even all, of their predecessors. Their 'Bibliotheca Piscatoria' alone entitles them to the gratitude of every one interested in angling books, both for its admirable, carefully prepared, and voluminous information, and for the spirit of devotion to its task which shows on every page. 'The Chronicle of the Complete Angler,' by Mr. Westwood, with notes and additions by Mr. Satchell, has a charm rarely found in any bibliographical work, and the delightful 'Angler's Note-Book and Naturalist's Record,' a new series of which is about to be issued under the management of these Erckmann-Chatrian of fish literature, is, by all odds, the most scholarly and interesting periodical on angling ever published.

To Mr. Satchell alone we owe the transcript of this 'Older Form of the Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle.' The first imprint of this work was dated 1496, and made by Wynkyn de Worde; it varies in phrase and sense considerably from the one before us, which is scrupulously exact. Mr. Satchell has taken pains to preserve the spelling and punctuation, or rather no punctuation, of the scribe of the old fifteenth century MS., though from the great latitude admitted, or we might even suppose compulsion, in the orthography of that day, the correct spelling must be hard to determine. The *Athenæum* takes Mr. Satchell to task very mildly for his "levelling doctrine" in "degrading" the name of the author from the euphonious and aristocratic "Berners," as it is usually known, to "Barnes," though in the "Book of St. Albans" it is found as "Barnes," and altered ten years later by Wynkyn de Worde to "Bernes." How or when it became "Berners"

we are not told, but it was so known for several centuries, Berners and Barnes being used indifferently in mediæval spelling. We think Mr. Satchell is justified in reverting to the earliest if the most vulgar version.

Despite its antique dress, the 'Treatyse' is interesting and not difficult reading. It begins with a dissertation on the delights and benefits of "the seyd iij^{or} desportes and gamys to fend the best of them as wyll as y can," deciding that "fyschyng with an angul" is the most agreeable, and describes the "angleer taking hys hol-som walke and mery at hys own ease & also menny a sweyt esayr of dyuers erbis & floures that schall make hym ryght hongre & well disposid in hys body he schall heyr the melodyes melodeous of the ermony of bryde he schall se also the young swanys & signetes folowing ther eyroures Duckes Cootes herons & many other fowlys with ther brodyd wyche me semyt better then all the noyse of houndes & blastes of hornes & other gamys that fawknars & hunters can make or els the games that fowlers can make & yf the angler take the fysche hardly then is ther no man meryer than he is in hys sprites."

On p. 30 are given "The xij Impedymentes" "wyche cause men to take no fyches with oute other comyn causes wyche may castelly hap." The "other comyn causes" are found quite sufficient by the angler of the present day. Further on, Dame Barnes warns us against eating the "Barbyll, a qesy fyches, rawe," as that habit had been the cause of "mannys dethe." The last page very properly advises anglers not to be "to rauenous in takyng of your sayd game as to moche at one time whiche ye may lyghtly doo yf ye doo in every poynt as this present treatyse shewyth you in every poynt whyche sholde lyghtly be occasyon to dystroye your own dysportes & other mennys also as when ye have a suffycient mese ye sholde coveyete no more as at that tyme."

There are many such unerring indications as the above that Dame Barnes possessed the true spirit of a sportsman, as well as a full confidence in her own prescriptions, despite her reputed holy calling. Mr. Satchell, assisted by Professor Skeat, has added a copious glossary, which is curious as well as useful. The words "nailes," "nowyer," "osmonde" might be as Choctaw to us, did we not there find that they mean "awls," "hour," and "best Swedish iron." The paper and typography of the book make it worthy of a place on any shelves.

A Simplified Grammar of the Danish Language.

By E. C. Otté. London: Trübner & Co. 1884.

THE recent publication of a voluminous history of Scandinavian literature, and the monthly recurrence of a journal especially devoted to making known the literary and social activity of the Scandinavians, should have prepared a welcome for this latest volume (No. 8) of Trübner's collection of simplified grammars. Miss Otté's credentials consist of a volume on Scandinavian history (1874), a compact and reliable compend; 'Denmark and Iceland' (1881), a readable description of the present condition of these countries, forming one of Sampson Low's "Foreign Countries and British Colonies" series; and, in 1879, through her present publishers, a detailed and complete work on 'How to Learn Danish (Dano-Norwegian),' the first scholarly Danish grammar in the English language. We must call special attention to the last-named work, in order to emphasize the difference between it and the one now under consideration, as the two are not unlikely to be confounded. The Dano-Norwegian manual is a complete textbook for beginners in the Danish language,

with rules, examples, and a key to the exercises; while this grammar addresses itself, according to the author's preface, to "those whose grammatical knowledge of other tongues, whether dead or living, enables them readily to master a new language, provided only its essential and specific characteristics are clearly presented to them." The proviso embodied in the last line of this sentence has been carried out with all possible brevity—indeed, the book may be considered too brief in some parts. At all events, it is a summary, with improvements, of the manual. In her former work, Miss Otté translated the recently-coined phrase *Dansk-Norsk* into Dano-Norwegian, and placed it upon her title-page to call attention to the fact that her book taught the language not only as spoken in Denmark, but also as spoken in Norway, and the peculiar relations between Danish and Dano-Norwegian were explained in the succinct introduction. In the present work, while the same end is kept in view, only four pages are devoted to explaining the nature of the identity of the language of Danes and cultivated Norwegians. It would have been preferable rather to have enlarged upon the theme, for the student who from Miss Otté's grammar goes to the modern Norwegian writers will find much to confuse him. Miss Otté promises to give special attention to the definite article as a suffix; but, though about a tenth part of her space is devoted to the subject, much is left unelucidated or not touched upon concerning this marked peculiarity of the Scandinavian languages. It is rather unsatisfactory to be told that "the terminal letter of the word, and certain considerations of euphony, determine whether *en*, *et*, and *ene*, or simply *n*, *t*, and *ne* are to be employed in the formation of the article affix," and to be told nothing more. And the author might have noticed some of the very peculiar deviations in regard to the definite article in certain parts of Denmark.

The volume has evidently been written and printed with care, though a few slips have occurred. *Begrive*, p. 14, should be *begrifte*; *Prestegård*, same page, *Prestegård*; *Holländerinde*, p. 39, *Holländerinde*; *Hvad for en Gut mener De?* (not *de*), *Jeg st ham falde* (not *sa ham*), *Sammenlæge* (not *Sammenlæge*), for a difference of meaning is here conveyed by the difference in spelling. Surely, Miss Otté did not mean to write *Fruentimmeret lå?* a can certainly not express the sound of *o* in *lo* (laughed). The sounds of *å*—equal to *aa*—are given as *aw* in *awful* and *o* in *sorrow*, but no rule is laid down for distinguishing them. Clearly, the last is the better and more common sound, and is well shown in the rhymed words at the end of this couplet of Björnson's

"Vi læste, så Øjet blev stort og vådt;
da smilte den Gamle og nikked blot."

When enumerating the exceptions to the rule for forming the ordinal numbers from the numerals, *femte* (fifth) and *ellevte* (eleventh) should be added. The preposition *af* also means 'by,' and *da* sometimes means 'then.' We can discover no mention of the frequently-used accented *é*. "The earlier writings of the Old Northern affords no evidence," etc., is an awkward sentence.

The fact that this grammar forms one of a series is disadvantageous to the purchaser. It consists of sixty-six duodecimo pages of large print, text, and eighty pages of publisher's catalogue, serving to give the required thickness of back for lettering, but also making a book too large to be carried in the pocket. Moreover, the cloth cover is a light gray, nearly white, which is irremediably soiled after the first two or three handlings. Mr. Sweet's tasteful Anglo-Saxon Primer furnished a far better model in size and

binding. Finally, no good book is too small to deserve an index.

A Hand-Book for Travellers in Central and Northern Japan. By Ernest Mason Satow and A. G. S. Hawes. London: John Murray.

THE career of Ernest Mason Satow in Japan has been that of honorable scholarship, and the book before us is but one of its many goodly fruits. One of the best proofs of the excellence of the British civil service is the existence of such scholars. Apart from faithful routine service performed by men specially fitted for their duties, literature is enriched, and priceless knowledge becomes the easy property of the world. After two years' study of Chinese in Peking, Mr. Satow came to Japan, we believe in 1864, and immediately began the study of the Japanese language. He pursued it grammatically under the tutorship of the Rev. S. R. Brown, an American missionary; but for pronunciation and living idioms he went among the people, and, note-book in hand, learned from their lips. Gifted with a philosophic mind beyond his years, the young man mastered the theory and practice of the tongue of Nippon, and then became a student of all things Japanese. He was noted for his researches into history, and made frequent journeys on foot to study famous battle-fields, shrines, temples, and cities, until Old Japan was as real to him as the nature and people of the Mikado's empire of today. His researches into both Shinto and Buddhism are profound, and in these subjects, especially in Shinto, the indigenous cult, he leads all students. To the great regret of those interested in Japan, he has recently accepted the appointment of British Consul General at Bangkok, Siam.

A hand-book from such a scholar is more than a mere guide-book. While accurate, detailed, and crammed with just exactly that sort of knowledge most needful to the tourist, it is also a standard work for the library. The first edition of the book, in somewhat smaller compass, was soon exhausted, and the second, now before us, bears Mr. Murray's imprint, and has the benefit of good London labor on its make-up. It is a fat but pocketable volume of over seven hundred pages. The introduction is a handy cyclopædia in itself. After chapters on the language, weights and measures, money, bibliography, and detailed personal information for tourists, Dr. J. J. Rein contributes eight pages on the geography, climate, and weather. Twenty-four pages of text on zoölogy and botany, by specialists, who formerly lived in Japan, follow. The author furnishes a valuable epitome of the native religions, but the gem of this collection of pithy essays is the chapter on the pictorial and glyptic arts. This is from the pen of Dr. William Anderson, and is alone worth the price of the book. We know of nothing on Japanese art that puts the whole matter in such convenient and accurate form. In the body of the work, Mr. Satow has been greatly assisted by Lieutenant Hawes, of the Royal Marines, well known as an indefatigable traveller in Japan. No less than sixty-four routes or skeleton tours in central and northern Japan are described in detail, and the text is well helped out by clue-maps and plans of cities, while two finely-engraved larger maps are folded into the cover pocket. Should the traveller be storm-stayed, there is abundance of good reading matter in the dainty legendary lore which has overgrown the old sites. For those who wish to know exact history, there is also plentiful provision. For a day's stop over at Yokohama, while the steamer is waiting, the work is too bulky, pretentious, and costly; but for every traveller, resident, and returned visitor, the book is a necessity.

The High Alps of New Zealand; or, A Trip to the Glaciers of the Antipodes, with an Ascent of Mount Cook. By William Spotswood Green, M.A., member of the English Alpine Club. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1883.

THE title of this book is itself something of a surprise to readers who have hitherto had but slight acquaintance with the natural features of New Zealand. The prevailing idea of the average man concerning that somewhat unfamiliar region seldom rises to Alpine heights and everlasting snows. To one not better informed it is therefore a revelation to find that there are in New Zealand mountain ranges of extraordinary grandeur, whose culminating peaks, varying from 11,000 to considerably over 12,000 feet in height, are covered with eternal snow, sending down many large glaciers, one of which—the Tasman—is eighteen miles long and two to three miles wide. The Aletsch glacier in Switzerland is fifteen miles long by one mile wide—a comparison, as regards size, much in favor of the New Zealand glacier; while Doctor Hector, of the New Zealand Geological Survey, comparing the area of permanent ice in the southern Alps of New Zealand with the ice-field of the Bernese Oberland, states the former at 160 and the latter at 140 square miles. The highest peak of the New Zealand Alps is Mount Cook, the altitude of which is given at 12,349 feet. The ascent of this peak seems to have been long regarded as a very difficult task, since the Governor of New Zealand, in 1873, offered official aid to any member of the English Alpine Club who would undertake it; but up to the time of Mr. Green's visit, no successful attempt had been made to reach the summit.

Mr. Green's book is an entertaining account of a six-months' excursion made by him from England to New Zealand for the express purpose of climbing Mount Cook, to accomplish which object his ambition had been stirred by Alpine experiences in more familiar fields, and an irresistible desire for new conquests. He secured the companionship of two Swiss mountaineers, one of them a professional guide in the Oberland, the other the proprietor of the Hôtel de l'Ours at Grindelwald. The narrative gives many details of the entire journey, but refers more especially to the month's campaign on the slopes of Mount Cook. The ascent proved, indeed, to be a very difficult one; and although all the serious obstacles were practically overcome, the actual summit was not reached by about thirty feet, as the highest point of the climb was gained so late in the day—6 p. m.—and under such conditions of weather, that it was necessary to begin the descent without the loss of another moment. In fact, the dangers of the descent were far greater than those of the upward climb, as the mountaineers were overtaken by night and a terrific storm which severely taxed their powers of endurance. The book is generally very pleasant reading, and gives an interesting glimpse of that portion of New Zealand visited by the author. It contains one or two roughly-sketched maps, and one highly-precipitous frontispiece, in which the artist seems to have done full justice to the difficulties of the very trying position in which the men found themselves during the night of their descent from the mountain.

Vom Sund zum Posilip! Briefe aus dem Jahre 1879 bis 1881. Von Fanny Lewald. Berlin.

'FROM THE SOUND TO THE POSILIPPO' is an attractive title, and was therefore preferred to the less poetical 'From Elsinore to Sorrento,' which would, however, have been more correct, as a portion of the letters were written south of the

Posilippo. When the last letter was penned on July 20, 1881, the authoress had outlived her seventieth year. An active literary career of forty years lay behind that date. Fanny Lewald—not Fanny Stahr, though she was the wife of Adolf Stahr, a congenial writer, from 1855 till his death in 1870—is a household name in Germany. She has amused and instructed generations of thinking and unthinking readers. She is a prominent character in German female literature, and it is, therefore, interesting to hear her in the evening of life, after so many changes in the history of her people and in her own, after so many modifications of thought and conviction which those changes must necessarily have wrought in her susceptible mind. We find her still poetical and sentimental, patriotic, art-loving, joyously appreciative, Teutonic through and through, conversant with the latest in universal literature and thought, and still a master of pure, plain, and melodious German prose. She has not become philosophically serious or learnedly pedantic; has not contracted the habit of sermonizing and grumbling; has matured no political or social creed; has moderated her liberalism, and obtrudes no hobbies. Her business is, as it almost always was, to walk with you through pleasant paths of life or fiction and talk amusingly—not profoundly or with any remarkable originality—on nature, character, art, and literature. She still enlarges the long series of her novels—one of the last being 'Treue Liebe'—and in her sketches of travel is still as enthusiastic about Italy as when she wrote her 'Italienisches Bilderbuch,' some thirty-five years ago, or, jointly with Stahr, twelve years later, 'Ein Winter in Rom.'

Almost two-thirds of the book before us is devoted to Italy: to Verona, Venice, Rome and its environs, Naples, Sorrento; to natural and popular characteristics of the Peninsula, its literature and its art. The rest is descriptive of life at watering places in Mecklenburg and Nassau, of Denmark and Frankfurt. Art, ancient and modern, is the leading topic in the letters from Italy, and also in those from Copenhagen, in which a glowing tribute is paid to Thorwaldsen, who, as a genius and a wedder of the antique to the modern, is likened to Goethe. The spirit of the latter, however, seems constantly to hover before the eyes of our authoress, inspiring and adored. In her adoration of ancient art, and even in her admiration of certain aspects of Italian life, she shows herself a not over-idealistic *païenne*, to use a word recently chosen with such gusto, as characteristic of herself, by Mme. Adam; and we look in vain for anything indicating an inclination to worship at the Christian shrines as such (she was a Jewess to the age of sixteen), to pay homage to the great characters of the Roman Church, or to combine religious sentiment with the artistic. Of the Italians of our times, the Venetian patriot and republican Manin is mentioned, as a former acquaintance, with warm affection and admiration. The restorers of Germany's Imperial power, Wilhelm and Bismarck, receive the incense of pious patriotism, and there are effusive reminiscences of the great and terrible days of 1870-71; but the authoress remains a woman throughout—a woman fond of peace and contemplation, of nature in her idyllic stillness, and of society in its domestic activity.

Memorie and Rime. By Joaquin Miller. Funk & Wagnalls. 1884.

ONE of the obvious characteristics of Joaquin Miller's genius is its need of large compass to work in: there must be air enough, ground enough, and some great feature in the landscape as preliminaries to inspiration. From this fact,

in connection with his frequent change of the scene of his imagination, there results in all his writings a quality of spaciousness which is an element in his originality. In the present volume, which is made up of prose with a few intercalary poems, he ranges over the whole territory of his travels, from the base of Mount Shasta, whence his hegira began, to Rossetti's dinner-table and the land of the daughters of "Miriam," and back and forth from John Brown's grave to the summit of Mount Hood. If the "Memorie," as the poet terms his reminiscences, is to be taken as the simple truth, without that admixture of fiction which is generally tolerated in persons of a lively imagination, their author has had a remarkable experience for the basis of his poetry, and, be it added, as honorable as it was exceptional. Despite their easily-noticed lack of cultivation and their droll sequences of thought and feeling, these tales of human daring, with their recognition of simple worth in men and women of the frontier, and even the unchecked and unreasoning sympathy of the poet with all the "causes" that flaunt across his way, show an original tenderness and strength, an innate directness of moral perception, that possibly have not been given their due weight in accounting for the success of Joaquin Miller's first verses. The personal tone of this volume is thoroughly modest and almost oppressively sincere; unfortunately, the first contact of the young poet with civilization when he went to Europe, seems to have, so to speak, Italianated him, or at least his literary style and subject. Some evil influence came over him, for though he has written now and then a fine, simple poem, unaffected either in the theme or treatment, he has never excelled the 'Songs of the Sierras' in energy or equalled them in interest, except in this occasional way. His last volume only proves once more to him, if he has eyes to see it, that in the nature and life from which he drank the springs of existence lie the springs of his art; but when he goes to Venice and to Egypt he loses power at each remove, and, at home, when he takes to imitating Bret Harte, or others of that ilk, he loses his own peculiar mastery.

There is a good deal of bad poetry here, but it is fatuously bad. There is, on the other hand, some fine imaginative work in prose. We suspect that the reason why Joaquin Miller is such a puzzle to the public is, that to the genuine power of a poet he has added, through wrong judgment, due to defects of education, a misunderstood theory of the ends and means of literary art. There is a falsity in his mode of expression which he has derived from culture; but in his radical sympathies, judgments, and ideals there seems to be a thorough sincerity. Novelty is not the main mark of the collection, nor the affectation that imports sentimentality into the miner's life; but if one takes pleasure in seeing the fine workings of an unconventionalized sense of duty, or the basis of the sense of brotherhood among men as it grows up among the unallied emigrants and pioneers, or even in the mere physical look of the wide prospect of the Northwest, he will find them better represented here than in any book by other writers, although, truth compels us to add, the reader must hunt for the nuggets amid the refuse, as if he were himself a gold seeker.

Tales, Poems, and Essays. By Anna Letitia Barbauld. With a biographical sketch by Grace A. Oliver. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1884.

THE contents of this volume were primarily meant for use in training children's minds, and once, in our grandmothers' days, they served

this purpose very well; but since children have come to have a literature of their own, these antiquated homilies and allegories seem so awkward in their ways of engaging attention as to be comical. "The Hill of Science" doubtless still looms as loftily athwart the pathways of the young as in the allegoric vision of the pious and kind-hearted schoolmistress whose perennial smile made Miss Burney's jaws ache at the sight; and eyes as old as hers may still see Genius darting up the mountain "like an eagle," outstripped at last by Application's "slow and unrelenting pace," with other similarly highly instructive charades of the scenic solitude. But nowadays this same hill has been turned into a kind of summer school, and has entirely lost its old character of a great moral show. The meaning of the change is that we address the child's moral sense less exclusively than of old, and endeavor rather to awaken his intellectual curiosity and instruct him in the employment of his eyes and fingers on real objects. Some people think that this effort to give knowledge as well as to form character by means of books has gone too far, and to the feelings of such reactionists the republication of tales like these of Mrs. Barbauld is in large part due. "Let us teach morals," they say, "in public schools, in science primers, in Rollo books and Grimm's tales—everywhere"; and forthwith here is a re-issue of dull, diffuse, worn-out essays and machine rhymes, the last thin product of the exhausted eighteenth-century soil.

The morality of these misnamed tales (they have no story) is excellent, but its effectiveness in dissenting families whose idea of poetry was Young's 'Night-Thoughts' was probably much greater than could now possibly be the case with American youth of the strictest bringing-up. Boys and girls old enough to read and inwardly digest the essay "Against Inconsistency in Our Expectations," for example, have senses and brains that make stronger demands for reality and quickness of movement in what claims their attention than did the non-conformist nurse-lings of Palgrave Green; and they have the craft to satisfy themselves. The popularity of this volume among parents would mean an increased interest in road-agents among the children. Let us teach morals, if necessary, by tales; but no child will be long imposed on by giving him the Decalogue as a novelette in ten chapters—a feat in moral legerdemain which would be the *ne plus ultra* of Mrs. Barbauld's method. There has been growth since her day, and to substitute for modern books those of our grandmothers is to make pedagogic Bourbons of ourselves. Before we had the lives of the heroes and the saints so that children could read, understand, and love them, weak imitations of Bunyan for infant minds may have been profitable; but now that a large part of the noble tradition of the world has been put into child's speech, allegories about climbing hills, and dreams about the tortures of the Court of Fashion, and sermons on prejudice might as well rest undisturbed among the débris that clogs the ways of that same mountain of Fame which usually closed the vista of the author's ideas. The memoir that prefaces this volume is pleasantly written, with much detail, but contains nothing new.

Whirlwinds, Cyclones, and Tornadoes. By William Morris Davis, Instructor in Harvard College. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1884. 90 pp.

THOUGH called only an essay, this little book is really a full treatise upon meteorology, and deserves to be a college text-book. It is the best general view of the science in the English

language, but this is not saying much. In arrangement it is felicitous and logical, and this is saying a good deal. Its distinctive feature is the importance and priority which it attaches to a disquisition upon the "Equilibrium of the Atmosphere," a subject usually shirked. The opening sentence of the chapter upon this topic will explain its title: "When the air is at rest it is normally densest and warmest next to the earth's surface, and becomes thinner and cooler at successive altitudes above it." Readers will observe that the old-fashioned dogma of an "equatorial upper current" is conspicuous by its absence from this statement.

The ground for the criticism that it is not saying much to say that this book is the best, is that all existing text-books upon meteorology are either so unintelligent or so uncandid as to ignore the fundamental element in all storms, namely, the heavy downward currents, which necessarily constitute exactly one-half of every disturbance, and which stand to the upward currents in the relation of cause to effect. The reason for thinking it likely that this omission in the descriptions may be intentional is because the phenomenon is so obvious. And the motive for the evasion is to be found in the circumstance that nobody knows much about the philosophy of these downward currents, and writers do not like to confess ignorance; they prefer to belittle the facts instead. It is not necessary to repeat the arguments which have been several times stated in these columns, in criticising other weather-books, to prove the superior significance of the heavier currents of air in causing storms. If Mr. Davis is surprised at being thus taken to task, he need only be referred to the very first paragraph of his treatise, which appropriately commences with a clear and succinct definition of a storm, but which contains no intimation of the existence of any vertical movement of air except in an upward direction. Yet the author's object is professedly to explain how these disturbances arise. That he cannot do so he once, indeed, admits, upon page 17, as follows: "The beginning of the upsetting in a tropical cyclone is not fully accounted for by observation." (The italics are ours.) Now the beginning of every upsetting of air must be the top-heaviness of cold upper strata; and every explanation which neglects this fact must be defective.

Light in Lands of Darkness. By Robert Young. Cassell & Co. 1884.

THE success of a previous volume upon 'Modern Missions' has encouraged the author to prepare the present work, the object of which is to deal with some of the mission fields that are least known. The range he moves over is so wide that his condensation is sometimes the barest summary. "He has endeavored, however," he assures us, "in each case to find room for most of the outstanding facts." By "outstanding" we are to understand "important." There is an introduction by the Earl of Shaftesbury which may be safely skipped. It is an advertisement or send-off of a kind which is too common. Mr. Young's aim has been to give special prominence to the earlier phases of the various missions whose operations he describes, but it will be found that his beginnings are seldom earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century, and the most of them are later still. The limitations of his subject are greatly to his advantage, for the missionary work that has been carried on in the remoter fields has been most fruitful in adventure and heroic traits. The opening chapters treat of Greenland and Labrador, the next of the Patagonians and Fuegians. The four succeeding chapters deal with Asiatic missions, to the Syrians, Armenians, Nestorians, and Per-

sians. A chapter upon Egypt will be of special interest at the present time. Finally, the Jews have a hundred pages to themselves, introduced by a history of their persecutions, some of which are of immediate interest, and are likely seriously to hinder those efforts for their conversion which at the best were meeting with but moderate success. Mr. Young's book is never given over to detraction and abuse, as would have been the case thirty or forty years ago. Sometimes it is almost sympathetic in its dealing with the alien faiths. It is incomplete because of its treating of Protestant missions only. There are no passages here of such engrossing interest as Mr. Parkman's 'Jesuits in North America,' none that his genius could make so fascinating and pathetic. Those who have read Montalembert's 'Monks of the West' will recall chapters in that wonderful book which make Mr. Young's somewhat mechanical recital seem even duller than it is.

The Guáguence; a Comedy Ballet in the Nahuatl Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua. Edited by Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia. 1885. 8vo, pp. 94.

To deal justly with this little volume it should be divided into two parts: the introduction, consisting of fifty-three pages, and the comedy proper. In the former Mr. Brinton has given us a sketch of the Nahuas and the Mangues—two of the tribes found in Nicaragua at the time of the conquest, together with an account of the dramatic dances of that country, of the musical instruments in use there, and a specimen of what may or may not be native music. Like all of Mr. Brinton's work of this character, it is well done, and to those of us who are familiar with his methods, it recalls the 'Floridian Peninsula,' his earliest and, all things considered, his best book.

In regard to the comedy itself there is not much to be said, certainly nothing in its favor unless the fact that it is used as a peg upon which to hang the introduction can be so considered. Its worthlessness in a philological point of view is virtually conceded when we are told that "it is composed in a mixed dialect, a jargon of low Spanish and corrupt Aztec (Nahuatl)," unintelligible to the natives themselves at the present day; and that it is not a picture of aboriginal manners and habits of thought is evident from the context even without the admission that "it is of comparatively recent origin," "its antiquity and authorship" being "alike unknown." So far as plot is concerned, it has none or next to none. The hero, Guáguence, is a thoroughly disreputable old man, whose "indifference to truth, cynical impudence, licentious jokes about and before his sons, and the unscrupulous tricks of which he boasts," make up the burden of the play, and form, as we are told, "a marked type of the peculiar sort of humor which the native mind preferred, and of the class of actions in which it especially found amusement." This may or may not be so. We cannot disprove it, and for that matter neither does our author prove it; but even if it be true, and we admit that a knowledge of this play is necessary to give us an idea of the sort of humor characteristic of the tribes among which it was enacted, we can only say, as Sam Weller did of learning the alphabet, "that it is not worth while going through so much to get so little."

Diseases and Injuries of the Horse. By F. O. Kirby. William Wood & Co.

THIS work is chiefly a compilation from Fitzwygram, Williams, Robinson, Youatt, and other standard and modern authorities. The au-

thor, while disclaiming originality, says that he has introduced into the book many practical ideas which are the fruits of his sixteen years' experience in equine matters, and then endeavors to present a concise and practical manual of the diseases and injuries of the horse, together with most recognized remedies and the best courses of treatment. The elaborate treatises upon veterinary medicine and surgery which are at the command of the professional veterinarian are not strictly necessary for the use of non-professional readers; hence physiology and pathology are rarely discussed by Mr. Kirby, who is content to present in a general way the best methods of nursing and treatment. Rules for determining the age of a horse by the condition and appearance of the teeth (which are not of much value after a horse has passed its ninth year) are added, besides a valuable postological table for the horse, with the action of the medicinal substances. The book is handsomely and attractively printed, and, while containing no new discussions, can be recommended to non-professional readers as a compilation of reliable information.

A Brief Handbook of English Authors.—*A Brief Handbook of American Authors.* By Oscar Fay Adams. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

THESE two little books are very handy, and, considering their size, very valuable works of reference. The aim is limited, but it has been well carried out. The American handbook contains a much larger list of names than can be found in any other publication of the same kind. There may be those who look upon this as an objection, but it is to be remembered that it is about inferior authors that men usually find it most difficult to secure the information which is especially desired. The facts contained in these volumes, so far as we have been enabled to test their accuracy, can be received with confidence.

Shaw's New History of English Literature, together with a *History of English Literature in America*. By Truman J. Backus, LL.D. Revised Edition. Sheldon & Co. 1884.

HISTORIES of English literature, though passing away as text-books in higher institutions of learning, still form part of the curriculum in the numerous schools in which the superstition yet lingers that a knowledge of literature can be got by reading about it instead of in it. They are probably better, it is fair to say, than nothing. The present work is one of the most

time-honored of this class of text-books. The original, which was excessively wordy, has been subjected to several revisions; it has received a good deal of addition, and, what is better still, has suffered a great deal of excision. It can bear still further improvement. The account of Chaucer, for instance, is sadly behind the present state of knowledge. It is strange to find, also, Shaw's absurd description of the plot of 'The Faery Queene' (page 81) retained through all these successive revisions: especially when Spenser's entirely different view of it can easily be ascertained by reading his letter to Sir Walter Raleigh, invariably prefixed to the poem. Still, this revised work, though of a class of which we cannot speak highly, is, as a whole, a fair one of its class.

Round the World. By Andrew Carnegie. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is a thoroughly unconventional book. It is devoid of table of contents, chapters or chapter-headings, index, foot-notes, or "all that is at enmity with joy" in reading a frank, off-hand story intended for private reading alone. Hardly a guide-book is hinted at, and from the first seat in Pullman to "home again" in Pennsylvania, there is an utter absence of the infirmities of the average bookmaker. Fresh, unstilted, full of jest and merriment, the narrative flows on, rippling into poetry, with here and there an eddy of political economy and criticism. Scouting all idea of giving information, the author fills his pages with bits of wisdom and nuggets of philosophic comment on men, customs, countries, and trade. He looks into the possible future, but avoids prophecy as to particulars. He is a hearty Scotchman, and in his strictures on British policy in India are his severest words. The Pacific, Japan, China, Annam, Singapore, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe are visited, and the author of an 'American Four-in-hand in Britain' seems still on the box with whip and reins, so open-air-like is the tone of the book. The closing pages are of much practical value, and set forth cogently the advantages of a trip around the world.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Palace-Prison; or, The Past and the Present. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.
Baker, G. M. The Reading Club and Handy Speaker. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 15 cents.
Bardeen, C. W. Outlines of Sentence-Making. A Brief Course of Composition. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Black, W. N. Storage and Transportation in the Port of New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Blackmore, R. D. The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart., M. P. Harper & Brothers.

Bolt, Robert A. Eustis. A Novel. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.
Brown, Dr. E. F. The Eclectic Physiology. Cincinnati: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
Caine, Prof. W. Symbolic Algebra; or the Algebra of Algebraic Numbers. D. Van Nostrand.
Cassell's Illustrated Guide to Paris. Cassell & Co. 40 cents.
Crommelin, May. In the West Country. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Daly, F. Henry Irving in England and America. 1838-84. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Dixon, Dr. R. B. What is to be Done? An Emergency Handbook. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 30 cents.
Dobson, A. Beaumarchais's Le Barbier de Seville. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Dubois, E. C. Broken English. A Frenchman's Struggle with the English Language. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.
Elliot, R. S. Notes Taken in Sixty Years. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Farrar, Capt. C. A. J. Wild Woods Life; or a Trip to Parmachenee. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.
Foster, W. E. Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman. A Study in the Political History of the Eighteenth Century. Providence: S. S. Rider.
Godwin, P. Prose Writings of William Cullen Bryant. Vol. I.—Essays, Tales, and Orations. Vol. II.—Travels, Addresses, and Comments. D. Appleton & Co. \$6.
Gindely, Anton. History of the Thirty Years' War. Complete in two volumes. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
Grant, R. An Average Man. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.
Gronlund, L. The Coöperative Commonwealth in its Outlines: an Exposition of Modern Socialism. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.
Hale, Rev. E. E. The Fortunes of Rachel. Funk & Wagnalls.
Haswell, C. H. Mechanics' and Engineers' Pocket Book of Tables, Rules, and Formulas. 45th ed. Harper and Brothers.
Hill, D. J. The Elements of Rhetoric and Composition a Text Book for Schools and Colleges. Sheldon & Co. \$1.
Hurst, Rev. J. F. Short History of the Reformation. Harper & Brothers.
Howe, Maud. The San Rosario Ranch. Boston: Roberts Bros.
Jenness, Annie. Barbara Thayer. Her Glorious Career. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.
Jevons, Hill. The Elements of Logic: a Text-Book for Schools and Colleges. Sheldon & Co. \$1.
Kirk, Ellen Olney. A Midsummer Madness. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.25.
Lang, A. Molière's Les Précieuses Ridicules. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Mackenzie, Rev. J. Day-Dawn in Dark Places: a Story of Wanderings and Work in Behwanaland. Cassell & Co. \$1.55.
Maupas, M. de. The Story of the Coup d'État. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
Meyer, Rev. H. A. W. Critical and Exegetical Hand-Book to the Epistles to the Corinthians. Funk & Wagnalls. \$3.
Morley, J. Ralph Waldo Emerson. An Essay. Macmillan & Co. 20 cents.
Mothers in Council. Harper & Brothers.
Murfree, W. L. Sr. A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs and other Ministerial Officers. St. Louis: F. H. Thomas & Co.
Phillips, W. The Lost Arts. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Phillips, W. Daniel O'Connell. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Russell, W. C. John Holdsworth, Chief Mate. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Smith, F. H. Acadia: a Lost Chapter in American History. E. W. Nash. \$2.
Steele, J. D. An Abridgment of Hygienic Physiology, with References to Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Stevenson, A. F. The Battle of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$3.
Taylor, G. Clytia: a Romance of the Sixteenth Century. W. S. Gottsberger.
Thomson, W. H. The Great Argument: or Jesus Christ in the Old Testament. Harper & Brothers.
Townsend, Virginia F. But a Philistine. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
Turner, G. Samoa a Hundred Years Ago, and Long Before. Preface by E. B. Tylor. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.
Walford, F. Greater London: a Narrative of its History, its People, and its Places. Cassell & Co. \$4.
Westbrook, Rev. R. B. Man—Whence and Whither? Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.
Wyman, W. H. Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy, with Notes and Extracts. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thompson.

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